The New-York Times.

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EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE IT.—*Montreal Transcript.*
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No. 72 Duane-st., New-York.

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" Frank Leslie's Illustrated Almanac," for 1864.
" Frank Leslie's Lady's Illustrated Almanac," for 1864

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S REPORT.

Memorandum Addressed to the President.

The Objects and Modes of the War.

LETTER TO EX-SECRETARY CAMERON.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. McClellan, on the 4th of August, 1861, addressed to the President the following memorandum, prepared at his request:

MEMORANDUM.

The object of the present war differs from those in which nations are usually engaged, mainly in this: That the purpose of ordinary war is to conquer a peace, and make a treaty on advantageous terms. In this contest, it has become necessary to crush a population sufficiently numerous, intelligent and warlike to constitute a nation. We have not only to defeat their armed and organized forces in the field, but to display such an overwhelming strength as will convince all our antagonists, especially those of the governing aristocratic class, of the utter impossibility of resistance. Our late reverses makes this course imperative. Had we been successful in the recent battle, (Manassas,) it is possible that we might have been spared the labor and expense of a great effort; now we have no other alternative. Their success will enable the political leaders of the rebels to convince the mass of their people that we are inferior to them in force and courage, and to command all their resources. The contest began with a class; now it is with a people; our military success can alone restore the former issue.

By thoroughly defeating their armies, taking their strong places, and pursuing a rigidly protective policy as to private property and unarmed persons, and a lenient course as to private soldiers, we may well hope for a permanent restoration of a peaceful Union.

But, in the first instance, the authority of the Government must be supported by overwhelming physical force.

Our foreign relations and financial credit also imperatively demand that the military action of the Government should be prompt and irresistible.

The rebels have chosen Virginia as their battle-field, and it seems proper for us to make the first great struggle there. But while thus directing our main efforts, it is necessary to diminish the resistance there offered us by movements on other points, both by land and water.

Without entering at present into details, I would advise that a strong movement be made on the Mississippi, and that the rebels be driven out of Missouri.

As soon as it becomes perfectly clear that Kentucky is cordially united with us, I would advise a movement through that State into Eastern Tennessee, for the purpose of assisting the Union men of that region, and of seizing the railroads leading from Memphis to the East.

The possession of those roads by us, in connection with the movement on the Mississippi, would go far toward determining the evacuation of Virginia by the rebels. In the meantime all the passes into Western Virginia from the east should be securely guarded, but I would advise no movement from that quarter toward Richmond, unless the political condition of Kentucky renders it impossible or inexpedient for us to make the movement upon Eastern Tennessee through that State. Every effort should, however, be made to organize, equip and arm as many troops as possible in Western Virginia, in order to render the Ohio and Indiana regiments available for other operations.

At as early a day as practicable, it would be well to protect and reopen the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Baltimore and Fortress Monroe should be occupied by garrisons sufficient to retain them in our possession. The importance of Harper's Ferry and the line of the Potomac in the direction of Leesburg will be very materially diminished as soon as our force in this vicinity becomes organized, strong and efficient, because no capable General will cross the river north of this city, when we have a strong army here ready to cut off his retreat.

To revert to the West, it is probable that no very large additions to the troops now in Missouri will be necessary to secure that State.

I presume that the force required for the movement down the Mississippi will be determined by its commander and the President. If Kentucky assumes the right position, not more than 20,000 will be needed, together with those that can be raised in that State and Eastern Tennessee, to secure the latter region and its railroads, as well as ultimately to occupy Nashville.

The Western Virginia troops, with not more than 5,000 to 10,000 from Ohio and Indiana, should, under proper management, suffice for its protection. When we have organized our main army here, 16,000 men ought to be enough to protect the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Potomac; 5,000 will garrison Baltimore, 3,000 Fortress Monroe, and not more than 20,000 will be necessary, at the utmost, for the defence of Washington.

For the main army of operations, I urge the following composition:

250 regiments of infantry, say	225,000 men
100 field batteries, 600 guns	15,000 men
28 regiments of cavalry	25,500 men
5 regiments of Engineer troops	7,500 men
Total	273,000 men

The force must be supplied with the necessary engineer and pontoon trains, and with transportation for everything, save tents. Its general line of operations should be so directed that the water transportation can be availed of from point to point, by means of the ocean and the rivers emptying into it. An essential feature of the plan of operations will be the employment of a strong naval force to protect the movement of a fleet of transports, intended to convey a considerable body of troops from point to point of the enemy's seacoast, thus either creating diversions and rendering it necessary for them to detach largely from their main body in order to protect such of their cities as may be threatened, or else landing and forming establishments on their coasts at any favorable places that opportunity might offer. This naval force should also coöperate with the main army in its efforts to seize the important seaboard towns of the rebels.

It cannot be ignored that the construction of railroads has introduced a new and very important element into war, by the great facilities thus given for concentrating at particular positions large masses of troops from remote sections, and by creating new strategic points and lines of operations.

It is intended to overcome this difficulty by the partial operations suggested, and such others as the particular case may require. We must endeavor to seize places on the railways in the rear of the enemy's points of concentration, and we must threaten their seaboard cities, in order that each State may be forced by the necessity of its own defence to diminish its contingent to the Confederate army. The proposed movement down the Mississippi will produce important results in this connection. That advance, and the progress of the main army in the East, will materially assist each other, by diminishing the resistance to be encountered by each.

The tendency of the Mississippi movement upon all questions connected with cotton, is too well understood by the President and Cabinet to need any illustration from me.

There is another independent movement that has often been suggested, and which has always recommended itself to my judgment. I refer to a movement from Kansas and Nebraska through the Indian Territory, upon Red River and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and Free State sentiment, well known to predominate in Western Texas, and which, like a similar sentiment in Western Virginia, will, if protected, ultimately organize that section into a Free State.

How far it will be possible to support this movement by an advance through New-Mexico, from California, is a matter which I have not sufficiently examined to be able to express a decided opinion.

If at all practicable, it is evidently desirable, as bringing into play the resources and warlike qualities of the Pacific States, as well as identifying them with our cause, and cementing the bond of union between them and the General Government.

If it is not departing too far from my province, I will venture to suggest the policy of an ultimate and cordial understanding with Mexico; their sympathies and interests are with us, their antipathies exclusively against our enemies and their institutions. I think it would not be difficult to obtain from the Mexican Government the right to use, at least during the present contest, the road from Guaymas to New-Mexico. This concession would very materially reduce the obstacles of the column moving from the Pacific. A similar permission to use their territory for the passage of troops between —— and the Rio Grande would enable us to throw a column of troops by a good road from Tampico, or some of the small harbors north of it, upon and across the Rio Grande, without risk and scarcely firing a shot.

To what extent, if any, it would be desirable to take into service and employ Mexican soldiers is a question entirely political, on which I do not venture to offer an opinion.

The force I have recommended is large; the expense is great. It is possible that a smaller force might accomplish the object in view, but I understand it to be the purpose of this great nation to reëstablish the power of its Government, and restore peace to its citizens in the shortest possible time.

The question to be decided is simply this: Shall we crush the rebellion at one blow, terminate the war in one campaign, or shall we leave it as a legacy to our descendants?

When the extent of the possible lines of operations is considered, the force asked for the main army under my command cannot be regarded as unduly large. Every mile we advance carries us further from our base of operations, and renders detachments necessary to cover our communication, while the enemy will be constantly concentrating as he falls back. I propose with the force which I have requested not only to drive the enemy out of Virginia and occupy Richmond, but to occupy Charleston, Savannah, Montgomery, Pensacola, Mobile and New-Orleans—in other words, to move into the heart of the enemy's country and crush the rebellion in its very heart.

By seizing and repairing the railroads as we advance, the difficulties of transportation will be materially diminished. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state, that in addition to the forces named in this memorandum, strong reserves should be formed, ready to supply any losses that may occur.

In conclusion, I would submit that the exigencies of the Treasury may be lessened by making only partial payments to our troops when in the enemy's country, and by giving the obligations of the United States for such supplies as may there be obtained.

(Signed,) GEO. B. McCLELLAN,
Major-General.

I do not think the events of the war have found these views upon the method and plans of its conduct altogether incorrect. They certainly have not found my estimates of the number of troops and scope of operations too large.

It is probable that I did under-estimate the time necessary for the completion of arms and equipments. It was not strange, however, that, by many civilians intrusted with authority, there should have been an exactly opposite opinion held in both these particulars.

The result of the first battle of Manassas had been almost to destroy the *morale* and organization of our army, and to alarm Government and people. The National Capital was in danger. It was necessary, beside holding the enemy in check, to build works for its defence strong and capable of being held by a small force.

It was necessary, also, to create a new army for active operations, and to expedite its organization, equipment, and the accumulation of the materials of war, and to this not inconsiderable labor all my energies for the next three months were constantly devoted.

Time is a necessary element in the creation of armies, and I do not therefore think it necessary to more than mention the impatience with which many regarded the delay in the arrival of new levies—though recruited and pressed forward with unexampled rapidity—the manufacture and supply of arms and equipments, or the vehemence with which an immediate advance upon the enemy's works directly in our front was urged by a patriotic but sanguine people.

The President, too, was anxious for the speedy employment of our army, and, although possessed of my plans through frequent conferences, desired a report from me upon the condition of the forces under my command, and the immediate measures to be taken to increase their efficiency. Accordingly, in the latter part of October, I addressed the following letter to the Secretary of War:

To the Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:

SIR: In conformity with a personal understanding with the President yesterday, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the condition of the army under my command, and the measures required for the preservation of the Government and the suppression of the rebellion.

It will be remembered that in a memorial I had the honor to address to the President, soon after my arrival in Washington, and in my communication addressed to Lieut.-Gen. Scott, under date of 8th of August, in my letter to the President, authorizing him, at his request, to withdraw the letter written by me to Gen. Scott; and in my letter of the 8th of September, answering your note of inquiry of that date, my views, on the same subject, are frankly and fully expressed.

In these several communications I have stated the force I regarded as necessary to enable this army to advance with a reasonable certainty of success, at the same time leaving the Capital and the line of the Potomac sufficiently guarded not only to secure the retreat of the main army, in the event of disaster, but to render it out of the enemy's power to attempt a diversion in Maryland.

So much time has passed, and the Winter is approaching so rapidly, that but two courses are left to the Government, viz.: Either to go into Winter quarters, or to assume the offensive, with forces greatly inferior in numbers to the army—I regarded as desirable and necessary. If political considerations render the first course unadvisable, the second alone remains. While I regret that it has not been deemed expedient, or, perhaps, possible, to concentrate the forces of the nation in this vicinity—(remaining on the defensive elsewhere)—keeping the attention and efforts of the Government fixed upon this as the vital point, where the issue of the great contest is to be decided, it may still be that by introducing unity of action and design among the various armies of the land, by determining the courses to be pursued by the various commanders under one general plan, transferring, from the other armies, the superfluous strength not required for the purpose in view, and thus reinforcing this main army, whose destiny it is to decide the controversy, we may yet be able to move, with a reasonable prospect of success, before the Winter is fairly upon us.

The nation feels, and I share that feeling, that the Army of the Potomac holds the fate of the country in its hands.

The stake is so vast, the issue so momentous, and the effect of the next battle will be so important throughout the future, as well as the present, that I continue to urge, as I have ever done since I entered upon the command of this army, upon the Government, to devote its energies and its available resources toward increasing the numbers and efficiency of the army on which its salvation depends.

A statement, carefully prepared by the Chiefs of Engineers and Artillery of this army, gives as the necessary garrison of this city and its fortifications 33,795 men, say 35,000.

The present garrison of Baltimore and its dependencies is about 10,000. I have sent the Chief of my staff to make a careful examination into the condition of these troops, and to obtain the information requisite to enable me to decide whether this number can be diminished or the reverse. At least 5,000 men will be required to watch the river hence to Harper's Ferry and its vicinity; probably 8,000 to guard the Lower Potomac.

As you are aware, all the information we have from spies, prisoners, &c., agrees in showing that the enemy have a force on the Potomac not less than 150,000 strong, well drilled and equipped, ably commanded and strongly intrenched. It is plain, therefore, that to secure success, or to render it reasonably certain, the active army should not number less than 150,000 efficient troops, with 400 guns, unless some material change occurs in the force in front of us.

The requisite force for an advance movement by the Army of the Potomac may be thus estimated:

	Men.	Guns.
Column of active operations	150,000	400
Garrison of the City of Washington	35,000	40
To guard the Potomac to Harper's Ferry	5,000	12
To guard the Lower Potomac	8,000	24
Garrison for Baltimore and Annapolis	10,000	12
Total effective force required	208,000	488

Or an aggregate, present and absent, of about 240,000 men, should the losses by sickness, &c., not rise to a higher per centage than at present.

Having stated what I regard as the requisite force to enable this army to advance, I now proceed to give the actual strength of the Army of the Potomac.

The aggregate strength of the Army of the Potomac, by the official report on the morning of the 27th inst., was 168,318 officers and men of all grades and arms. This includes the troops at Baltimore and Annapolis, on the Upper and Lower Potomac, the sick, absent, &c.

The force present for duty was 147,695. Of this number, 4,208 cavalry were completely unarmed, 3,163 cavalry only partially armed, 5,979 infantry unequipped, making 13,410 unfit for the field, (irrespective of those not yet sufficiently drilled,) and reducing the effective force to 134,285, and the number desirable for an advance to 76,286. The infantry regiments are, to a considerable extent, armed with unserviceable weapons. Quite a large number of good arms, which had been intended for this army, were ordered elsewhere, leaving the Army of the Potomac insufficiently, and in many cases, badly armed.

On the 30th of September there were with this army 228 field guns ready for the field, so far as arms and equipments are concerned; some of the batteries are still quite raw, and unfit to go into action. I have intelligence that eight New-York batteries are en route hither; two others are ready for the field. I will still (if the New-York batteries have six guns each) be 112 guns short of the number required for the active column, saying nothing, for the present, of those necessary for the garrisons and corps on the Potomac, which would make a total deficiency of 200 guns.

I have thus briefly stated our present condition and wants; it remains to suggest the means of supplying the deficiencies:

1. That all the cavalry and infantry arms, as fast as procured, whether manufactured in this country or purchased abroad, be sent to this army, until it is fully prepared for the field.

2. That the two companies of the Fourth artillery, now understood to be en route from Fort Randall to Fortress Monroe, be ordered to this army, to be mounted at once; also, that the companies of the Third artillery, en route from California, be sent here. Had not the order for SMEAD's to come here from Harrisburgh, to place the battery I gave Gen. SHERMAN, be so often countermanded, I would again ask for it.

3. That a more effective regulation may be made authorizing the transfer of men from the volunteers to the regular batteries, infantry and cavalry, that we may make the best use of the invaluable regular "skeletons."

4. I have no official information as to the United States forces elsewhere; but from the best information I can obtain from the War Department, and other sources, I am led to believe that the United States troops are:

In Western Virginia, about	30,000
In Kentucky	40,000
In Missouri	80,000
In Fortress Monroe	11,000
Total	161,000

Besides this, I am informed that more than 100,000 are in process of organization in other Northern and Western States.

I would, therefore, recommend that, not interfering with Kentucky, there should be retained in Western Virginia and Missouri a sufficient force for defensive purposes, and that the surplus troops be sent to the Army of the Potomac, to enable it to assume the offensive; that the same course be pursued in respect to Fortress Monroe, and that no further outside expeditions be attempted until we have fought the great battle in front of us.

5. That every nerve be strained to hasten the enrolment, organization and armament of new batteries and regiments of infantry.

6. That all the battalions now raised for new regiments of regular infantry be at once ordered to this army, and that the old infantry and cavalry, en route from California, be ordered to this army immediately on their arrival in New-York.

I have thus indicated in a general manner the objects to be accomplished, and the means by which we may gain our ends.

A vigorous employment of these means will, in my opinion, enable the Army of the Potomac to assume successfully this season the offensive operations, which, ever since entering upon the command, it has been my anxious desire and diligent effort to prepare for and prosecute.

The advance should not be postponed beyond the 25th of November, if possible to avoid it. Unity in councils, the utmost vigor and energy in action, are indispensable. The entire military field should be grasped as a whole, and not in detached parts.

The great object to be accomplished—the crushing defeat of the rebel army (now) at Manassas, should never for one instant be lost sight of, but all the intellect and means and men of the Government poured upon that point. The loyal States possess ample force to effect all this and more. The rebels have displayed energy, unanimity and wisdom worthy of the most desperate days of the French revolution. Should we do less?

The unity of this nation, the preservation of our institutions, are so dear to me, that I have willingly sacrificed my private happiness with the single object of doing my duty to my county. When the task is accomplished, I shall be glad to return to the obscurity from which events have drawn me.

Whatever the determination of the Government may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potomac, and will share its fate, whatever may be the task imposed upon me.

Permit me to add that on this occasion, as heretofore, it has been my aim neither to exaggerate nor underrate the power of the enemy, nor fail to express clearly the means by which, in my judgment, that power may be broken. Urging the energy of preparation and action which has ever been my choice, but with the fixed purpose by no act of mine to expose the Government to hazard by premature movements, and requesting that this communication may be laid before the President, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. McCLELLAN then produces the letters of instruction which he issued to Gens. BURNSIDE, BUELL, SHERMAN, BUTLER and HALLECK, to guide them in their several departments. He then gives the following in explanation of his plan:

"The plan indicated in the above letters comprehended in its scope the operations of all the armies of the Union—the Army of the Potomac as well. It was my intention, for reasons easy to be seen, that its various parts should be carried out simultaneously, or nearly so, and in coöperation along the whole line. If this plan was wise, and events have failed to prove that it was not, then it is unnecessary to defend any delay which would have enabled the Army of the Potomac to perform its share in the execution of the whole work.

But, about the middle of January, 1862, upon recovering from a severe illness, I found that excessive anxiety for an immediate movement of the Army of the Potomac had taken possession of the minds of the Administration.

A change had just been made in the War Department, and I was soon urged by the new Secretary, Mr. STANTON, to take immediate steps to secure the reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and to free the banks of the Lower Potomac from the rebel batteries which annoyed passing vessels.

Very soon after his entrance upon office, I laid before him, verbally, my design as to the part of the plan of the campaign to be executed by the Army of the Potomac, which was to attack Richmond by the Lower Chesapeake. He instructed me to develop it to the President, which I did. The result was that the President disapproved it, and by an order of January 31, 1862, substituted one of his own. On the 27th of January, 1862, the following order was issued without consultation with me."

[Here follows the "President's General War Order No. 1," (already published) dated January 27, 1862, directing that "the 22d day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces," &c.)

The order of January 31, 1862, was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1862.

PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL WAR ORDER No. 1.—Ordered that all the disposable force of the Army of the Potomac, after providing safely for the defence of Washington, be formed into an expedition for the immediate object of seizing and occupying a point upon the railroad south westward of what is known as Manassas Junction—all details to be in the direction of the Commander-in-Chief, and the expedition to move before or on the 22d day of February next.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

I asked His Excellency whether this order was to be regarded as final, or whether I could be permitted to submit, in writing, my objections to his plan, and my reasons for preferring my own. Permission was accorded, and I therefore prepared the letter to the Secretary of War, which is given below.

Before this had been submitted to the President, he addressed me the following note:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 3, 1862.

Maj.-Gen. McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR: You and I have distinct and different plans for a movement of the Army of the Potomac; yours, to be down by the Chesapeake, up the Rappahannock to Urbana, and across land to the terminus of the railroad, on the York River; mine, to move directly to a point on the railroad, southwest to Manassas.

If you will give me satisfactory answers to the following questions, I shall gladly yield my plan to yours:

1. Does not your plan involve a greatly larger expenditure of *time* and *money* than mine?

2. Wherein is a victory *more certain* by your plan than mine?

3. Wherein is a victory *more valuable* by your plan than mine?

4. In fact would it not be *less* valuable, in this, that it would break no great line of the enemy's communication, while mine would?

5. In case of disaster, would not a retreat be more difficult by your plan than mine?

Yours, truly, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Meade at Home.

SERENADES AND SPEECHES.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 12.

An impromptu serenade and welcome was given to Gen. MEADE, the hero of Gettysburgh, last evening, at the residence of Mr. BENJAMIN GERHARD, No. 226 South Fourth-street. The participants were the convalescent soldiers of the Broad and Cherry Hospital, accompanied by their band. The parlors of Mr. GERHARD were well filled by friends of the General and prominent citizens of our own and other States. Among the guests were Admiral Dupont, Mayor Henry and others.

The parlors were decorated with the tri-color, and when the soldiers reached the house the national airs were given. After they had ceased Gen. MEADE came forward. As he appeared in the dim light of the balcony his features were not discernible, and a soldier cried out, "Give us a light." Gen. MEADE then responded to the serenade in the following address:

"FELLOW-SOLDIERS: Those of you belonging to the Army of the Potomac who are from the field of Gettysburgh, as many of you doubtless are, need no light to recognize my voice and my features. I am delighted to see you here, and glad to see that you have so far recovered from your wounds that you are able to march out on this inclement night. And I am gratified that the soldiers of my old command should visit me and extend me such a welcome. [Cheers.]

We are anxious for your entire and speedy recovery. I have just left the army, where I must soon return. There all your old comrades are reënlisting, anxious to remain in the army until they bring this unnatural and unholy war to a termination; a termination which shall be satisfactory to us; a termination which will be worthy of the old flag, and an honor to the Government. And this must be the reëstablishment of the old Union in its former glory, and the acknowledgment of the Constitution from one end of this continent to the other. [Loud and continued applause.]

I am glad to see that you are all so well and able to leave your quarters to-night. I hope to find you soon in the ranks, where I am obliged to return. We are making every effort to improve the present, and, as soon as the weather moderates and the season will allow, active operations will be commenced anew, and in earnest. We want you all to be there. We want you all to return and to bring all you can with you; and may you all live to see what we all want to see, this struggle brought to a speedy and a glorious end. [Renewed applause.]

It is a question of numbers and of time. You all know that if we bring the men to the work, it will be ended speedily. I have nothing further to say, except that I return you my thanks for the welcome you have this night extended me."

The soldiers continued cheering for their old leader for a long while after he ceased speaking. Admiral DUPONT was loudly called for, and, appearing in the balcony, was received with loud cheers. He declined speaking, and merely acknowledging the compliment tendered him, he retired. The soldiers then returned to the hospital.

THE SECOND SERENADE.

The Union League assembled at their rooms later in the evening, and preceded by Birgfeld's Band, marched to the house where the General was stopping, and serenaded him for the second time. The whole street was closed with the people who accompanied the well-filled ranks of the Union League, and the second testimonial of the city's admiration for its son and General was even more imposing than the first. The address delivered by Gen. MEADE was neat, terse and appropriate. His appearance was the signal for the most unmistakable manifestations of applause, terminating with three stentorian cheers for Gettysburgh. Then the General spoke:

"I am much obliged to you, my friends, for your compliment in giving three cheers for Gettysburgh. I am here but for a very few days, and have only visited my home to see my wife and children, and I am happy to hear you remember Gettysburgh and its deeds of heroic daring. I speak to Philadelphians; I have always felt it to be a matter of pride that I am a Philadelphian. Everything that I do in the discharge of my duties is increased and nerved with new strength when I think that I am a Philadelphian, and that my fellow-citizens of Philadelphia will be glad to hear, when I come back among them, that I have done my duty.

As I said when I took command of the Army of the Potomac, I say to you now, I have no pledges to make. When I return to my army, all I can say is that we will do the best we can to suppress the rebellion and to overthrow all those who are in arms against our common country; and we will do the best we can to have our flag respected, and to have it wave over every foot of ground from the Canadas to the Rio Grande and the golden sands of the Pacific. The banner of the Stars and Bars we will number among the things of the past, and the rebellion, with all its associations, will be remembered as things that have existed, but have no longer any being.

What we need is men. I want you here, all of you, every man of you, however small may be his influence, to use that influence to send recruits to the army. The more we get the better will it be for that army, and the quicker will the war be ended. The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field, and when that is done I trust that next Summer will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happiness, contentment and prosperity pervading the entire country."

The General retired amid great enthusiasm.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Heavy Cavalry Fight Near Strawberry Plains.

The Enemy Repulsed with Serious Loss.

LONGSTREET HEAVILY REINFORCED.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The *Inquirer* has the following special dispatch:

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

Affairs in East Tennessee are very exciting.

A heavy cavalry fight occurred near Strawberry Plains on Sunday last. The enemy were repulsed with serious loss.

Gen. LONGSTREET has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Gens. LEE and JOHNSTON.

The reinforcements from JOHNSTON's army are on the south side of the Holston River.

Gen. LONGSTREET's headquarters are at Red Bridge.

Our picket lines front each other at Blair's Cross Roads, twenty miles Northeast of Knoxville.

Our repulse at Bean's Station was very trifling.

LONGSTREET's position is a splendid one, presenting a river and a mountain front.

FORREST has been badly handled in West and Middle Tennessee, but has managed to escape with most of his command.

The rebel army in our front has been largely increased by conscripts.

Gen. JOHNSTON maintains a bold front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

Gen. GRANT has left Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap, and is making a complete circuit of this department. He reached Knoxville by way of Chattanooga.

The army here is in good condition. We have plenty to eat.

The weather is fearfully cold, but there is little sickness.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Maryland Senate yesterday passed the modified order presented by Mr. EYCHELBERGER, of Frederick, as a substitute for that relating to negro enlistments, proposing the appointment of a Joint Committee to have an interview with the President of the United States in reference to questions which at this moment engage the attention and so deeply concern the interests of the people of Maryland.

The vote on the order was ayes 17, nays 2, three Senators being absent.

Yesterday, in the House of Delegates they definitely established the position of members on the question of Emancipation.

Mr. HEBB, of Allegany, introduced a preamble and resolution declaring that the true interests of Maryland demand that the policy of emancipation should be immediately inaugurated within her borders. That the Legislature declares its intention to submit to the people at as early a day as practicable, a call for a Constitutional Convention, so as to give them an opportunity to carry such a policy into effect, and requesting our senators and representatives in Congress to use all honorable efforts to secure the passage of a law by Congress whereby all loyal owners who have suffered a loss of their slaves shall be reimbursed. By a vote of 48 to 23, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed to a second reading. A proposition was made to amend the last resolution by striking out the words "loyal owners" and inserting "all who own slaves and have not engaged in actual hostilities against the Government of the United States, or given aid or comfort to those engaged in hostilities against said Government." Rejected. Yeas 19, nays 51.

The preamble and resolutions were finally adopted by a vote of 51 to 15, seven members being absent or not voting.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Jan. 12.

The steamer *City of Richmond* arrived this morning from Annapolis, bound to New-York. Sailed yesterday from Annapolis steamers *Ashland*, for Boston, and *Detroit*, for New-York.

The Potomac River is now navigable for steamers only.

Steamer *Mary A. Boardman* arrived from Washington, and sailed for Port Royal to-day.

The United States steamer *Fort Jackson* has arrived from the North Carolina Blockading Squadron. She reports no news.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Resolution to Expel Senator Davis Under Discussion.

A Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Proposed Amendments to the Confiscation Act.

The Delays in the Distribution of Prize Money.

Number of General Officers Unemployed.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSCRIPTION BILL.

The Military Committees of both Houses met to-day to confer upon the Conscription Bill. The House Committee unanimously recommended commutation. So did Senator WILSON. The other members of the Senate opposed it.

SENATORIAL PERSONALITIES.

GARRET DAVIS wasted three hours to-day in abusing HENRY WILSON in particular, and Massachusetts generally. The reply of the Bay State Senator was severe and triumphant. Applause in the densely packed galleries could not be repressed, and the effect of the speech was as observable on the crowded floor of the Senate.

GOOD PRICES FOR OLD IRON.

At the sale in Alexandria, to-day, of nearly two thousand tons of wrought and cast scrap iron, eight worn out locomotives brought prices ranging from sixteen hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars each. Old car wheels sold for forty-five dollars and a half per ton. Car-axles, seventy-five dollars per ton. Wrought iron scraps fifty-five dollars per ton. Old steel springs, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars per ton. Old nails, sixty-one dollars per ton. Cast scrap iron, thirty-seven dollars per ton. A large number of iron dealers from New-York, Pennsylvania and other States were present. The ring formed to keep down the prices was broken by the competition of the bidders.

THE SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

The name of ALBERT S. WHITE, of Indiana, will probably be sent into the Senate to-morrow for the Judgeship made vacant by CALEB SMITH's death.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.

A letter received by the President from Gen. BANKS states that he will soon complete the organization of the State Government of Louisiana.

A COLONEL SUMMARILY TREATED.

Gen. BUTLER has stripped the eagles off Col. JOHN A. NELSON, of the Tenth colored infantry, for injuring recruiting among negroes by permitting the impressment of negro soldiers into his own regiment.

THE CASE OF SENATOR HALE.

NATHANIEL McKAY and CHARLES HOUGHTON testified before the Judiciary Committee to-day, in the inquiry into the employment of Senator HALE as counsel for the imprisoned Capt. HUNT.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.

Gens. HUNTER, WADSWORTH and CADWALLADER are on a Court of Inquiry, to investigate the charges against Gens. CRITTENDEN and McCOOK. Gen. WADSWORTH left for the West this evening.

MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN has been assigned to the command of the Northern Department composed of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois. His aids, Maj. JOHNSON and Capts. NORTON and HORTON go with him. Gen. STEELE has been placed in command of the Department of Arkansas. His force will be the Seventh corps. He is subject to the orders of Gen. GRANT.

A GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A general Court-Martial will commence its sessions to-morrow, with Gen. ABERCROMBIE as President, and Cols. Piper and Tannat, Lieut.-Col. Strain, Maj. Messeres and Capts. Hodgson, Pierce, Wellds and McClure the other members.

HOTEL HOP.

The beauty, wealth and official dignity of all Washington seem to be gathered at the first great hotel hop given by SYKES and CHADWICK to-night.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The National Academy of Science have concluded their labors of the present session, and adjourned till Aug. 1, 1864.

DELAYS IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in response to the House resolution asking the reasons for the delays in the distribution of prize money, replies that the action of his department in matters of prize money is merely ministerial. When captures are made the officer in command sends his prize to the Court for adjudication, and the vessel and cargo pass from the prize master and naval control into the custody of the Court and its officers. The delays incident to judicial proceedings arising from contesting claimants and the interposition of foreign officials in behalf of such of their countrymen as may be interested or implicated, appeals to the higher judicial tribunals for revision and final judgment, are matters which cause in many cases prolonged delay. The avails derived from the sales of condemned prize property in final decrees are deposited in the Treasury by the officers of the Court, and are never received into the possession of the Navy Department. The Secretary further says that in a few exceptional cases, delays have resulted from the negligence of captors in not forwarding prize lists to the department, but such officers have been admonished and required to do their duty on receipt of the decrees of the Courts. For final distribution, prize lists have been immediately forwarded to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, by whom awards and payments have been made.

It is suggested that if the resolution is intended to reach the delays from contested questions and similar causes, the information must come from the judicial authorities, over whom the Navy Department has no control.

GENERAL AND OTHER OFFICERS UNEMPLOYED.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the House, reports the number of general officers unemployed, length of time off duty, their staff, and pay of each, with the number off duty in consequence of wounds recieved in the service. Major-Generals unemployed, 14; Brigadier-Generals, 11; total 25. Staff officers of the same, 25. Three Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonels, and 7 Lieutenants. Total monthly pay of officers and their staffs $12,200. There are eight general officers disabled by wounds or disease who are not on duty, thirty-nine general officers on duty, but not actually serving with troops, of whom thirteen are commanding districts and depots. Four are on Retiring and Examining Boards, one Inspector of Military Division, one Court-Martial duty, two on Commission for exchange of prisoners, two on duty in the War Department, three on Provost-Marshal and Disbursing duty, one on recruiting service, two in the Quartermaster's service, and one on duty with the Governor of each State.

REPORT ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC.

The report of Capt. CRAWFORD on his operations in

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

WASHINGTON IRVING.*

SECOND ARTICLE.

THE LITE AND LETTERS OF WASHINGTON IRVING. By his nephew. Pierre M. Irving. 4 vols., 12mo. Putnam, 1863.

It will hardly be supposed by those who were acquainted with the portly, well-developed person of Irving in middle and later life, that in his youth and early manhood he exhibited an unmistakeable tendency to consumption. Yet such was his appearance, and you may see the indications in the saddened physiogonomy of the early portraits by Vanderlyn and Jarvis, which look mournfully upon you in these volumes. At nineteen, Judge Kent, afterward the famous Chancellor, pronounced him "not long for this wotld," and the Captain of the ship with whom he embarked on a voyage to France for his health said to himself, as his passengers was helped up the side of the yessel, "There's a chap who will go overboard before we get across." Yet how many of the robust and valiant, his painful sympathizers, did this delicate stripling outlive, aye, and in good health too; for it is a law of the physical world, similar to that in our criminal courts, that a man once on such a trial for his life who is fairly acquitted is not to be brought up on that indictment again. Nay, Nature is even more generous, for she often exempts her restored patients from other maladies which waylay the strongest.

The incidents of that first journey in Europe are full of interest as the traveler proceeds through storied scenes in an historic time, when the present was daily adding its deeds of moment to the past. He traversed France, Sicily, Italy, studying with the zeal of a connoisseur and the eye of a poet. His imagination fairly kindled at the sight of Lord Nelson's proud fleet passing through the Straits of Messina, while his classic enthusiasm was somewhat abated by an actual inspection of the far-famed Charybdis. "After all that has been said and sung of this celebrated place," he wrote, "it would make but a contemptible appearance aside of our pass called Hellgate, and is nothing to compare to it either in real or apparent danger."

For Hell Gate, by the way, with its true etymological flavor, Mr. Irving was a great stickler. In a manuscript note before us, he objects to the alteration of the word to Hurlgate, as it had crept into a proof-sheet of the revised *Knickerbocker*. "This," says he, "is a mealy-mouthed alteration of modern days, which I hold in great contempt. I beg the devil may have his due, and the name be restored to its ancient significancy."

At Rome he first met Allston, and formed a friendship which lasted with life. The charming picture of their mutual intercourse, blending visions of literature and art, which he subsequently sketched, is one of the most pleasing of his reminiscences. Then came Paris and London with their wondrous sights, eagerly sought out by a most appreciative observer. The theatre, of course, came in for its share of admiration, with due submission to the potency of Siddons.

He returned to New-York with restored health, with fresh animation for its social enjoyments, which, more limited in some respects than at present, were perhaps of a higher zest and unction. At least they appear so reflected in the correspondence of Irving. *Salmagundi* represents to the world the spirit of the time, the lively humors and pleasantries, the whims and eccentricities of the race which then peopled the Island of Manhattan. Irving was ever fond of good company, and he sought it, not among professed wits as boon companions, but in the quieter walks of domestic life, where character, after all, is best developed. We always find a flavor of home and the presence of the virtues in his companionship, although in the instance we are about to cite, in his earlier days, some allowance is perhaps required for the frailties of the times:

> "Mr. Irving used to tell a witty anecdote of one of his early friends, Henry Ogden, illustrative of this feature of the dinners of those times. Ogden had been at one of these festive meetings on the evening before, and had left with a brain half bewildered by the number of bumpers he had been compelled to drink. He told Irving the next day that in going home he had fallen through a grating, which had been carelessly left open, into a vault beneath. The solitude, he said, was rather dismal at first, but several other of the guests fell in, in the course of the evening, and they had on the whole quite a pleasant night of it."

It was about this time that Irving was admitted to the bar, after a somewhat desultory preparation, as we may gather from the following anecdote:

> "Josiah Ogden Hoffman and Martin Wilkins, an effective and witty advocate, had been appointed to examine students for admission. One of them acquitted himself very lamely, and at the supper which it was the custom for the candidates to give to the examiners, when they passed upon their several merits, Hoffman paused in coming to this one, and turning to Wilkins said, as if in hesitation, though all the while intending to admit him, 'Martin, I think he knows a *little* law.' 'Make it stronger, Jo,' was the reply; 'd— little;' an emphatic distinction to which Mr. Irving intimated that he had an unquestionable title."

Salmagundi appeared in 1807. Two years after came *Knickerbocker*. We are accustomed to think of the season of the production of this veritable History of New-York as one of unmixed joy and gaiety in its author's career. He was at the age of twenty-six; his health was reëstablished by foreign travel, and the book breathes not only cheerfulness and hilarity, but the most unbounded festivity. It could be written only, one would think, with a mind perfectly at ease and in good temper with all around; in the possession of the best of such felicity as earth affords. Yet such was not the case. The composition of a good part of this rollicking work; this most notable combination of innocent fun with genuine humor, proceeded in company with the keenest grief which ever stung and oppressed the heart of its author. The year 1809, which gave *Knickerbocker* to the world, was marked in his recollections as the melancholy period which robbed him of the sweetest and gentlest being he had known. The story of this courtship, and its sudden, untimely termination, often before hinted at, has in this biography been, for the first time, fully revealed. The lady to whom Washington Irving was engaged was Matilda, the second daughter of Judge Hoffman. She was but 17 years of age when the intimacy between them, daily ripening in affection, was ended by her death, after a wasting illness of but two months. The grave closed over her remains in the Spring time, and her lover buried in his heart a treasury of tender recollections of which the world suspected little. Readers in many lands were moved by the pathos and melancholy grace of his writings, and the exquisite delicacy which invested all he said of mothers, and wives, and daughters, without thinking of the fountain which fed those gentle thoughts. They were so just and natural that they perhaps appeared nothing more than was due from an acknowledged master of his art. So the old bachelor wrote book after book telling his secret to the world, and no one read it. Reviewers discussed the quality of the pathos and said many handsome things doubtless, in praise of its fervor, but no criticism ever penned on the genius of Irving, tells half what we now read in the chapter devoted to the story of this interrupted affection.

Among the private papers which fell into the hands of the biographer was a simple manuscript record of the courtship and its termination, a copy apparently of a letter addressed to an intimate friend, a married lady, who had invited an account of this passage of his life. Accompanying the manuscript, carefully locked up in its private repository, "was found a miniature of great beauty, inclosed in a case, and in it a braid of fair hair and a slip of paper, on which was written, in his own handwriting, "Matilda Hoffman." The heart of the lover is discovered in these simple truthful words from the manuscript. They are not the strong expressions which a novelist is apt to employ when writing of such scenes; they are too sincere for that:

> "We saw each other every day," he writes, "and I became excessively attached to her. Her shyness wore off by degrees. The more I saw of her, the more I had reason to admire her. Her mind seemed to unfold itself leaf by leaf, and every time to discover new sweetness. Nobody knew her so well as I, for she was generally timid and silent; but I in a manner studied her excellence. Never did I meet with more intuitive rectitude of mind, more native delicacy, more exquisite propriety in word, thought, and action, than in this young creature. I am not exaggerating; what I say was acknowledged by all that knew her. Her brilliant little sister used to say that people began by admiring her, but ended by loving Matilda. For my part I idolized her. I felt at times rebuked by her superior delicacy and purity, and as if I was a coarse, unworthy being in comparison."

Throughout life we are told the writer carried about with him, in all lands he visited, the Bible and Prayer-book of this gentle being. They were his inseparable companions to the end.

Knickerbocker appeared at the close of the year. Those only who have studied the operations of the mind in periods of high excitement, will understand the connection between the depression of the lover and the exhilaration of the writer. The explanation we take to be two-fold. The mind oppressed with the weight of one overwhelming sentiment seeks relief in rebounding to the opposite emotion, and there is no doubt that any severe demand upon its exertions develops its faculties. Again there is a subtle connection between humor and pathos, both of them springing out of the intensity of our perceptions and supplementing one another. We have all heard of the comic actor who applied to a physician for a cure of his melancholy, and who was advised to go to the theatre and witness his own performances. So while the public was laughing over the jests of Knickerbocker, the unquiet author, wounded in spirit, was breaking his soul to the sufferance of its heavy burden.

We need not dwell upon the facts of Mr. Irving's literary career. His books are all in our hands, not one of them dropped from public view, and we have them by heart. *Knickerbocker*, it is well known, was a decided hit. It was a success which in these days would put the author at once upon the track of profitable literary exertion; but at the time when it was produced there was no such thing as authorship by profession. Even the editorial career had not assumed its remunerating character. An author writing a good book in the country was not much better off pecuniarily after than before his extraordinary performance. It was not to be wondered at then that Irving anxiously looking out for the means of independence, which no man ever valued more highly, should leave the publishers behind him, sever his thin connection with the law, and readily accept the offer of his brothers to join them in a commercial partnership. It was not expected, of course, that he would furnish either money or experience, for he had neither. He was to be a silent member of the firm, with an unequal share of the profits, that he might pursue his literary tastes and inclinations without uneasiness from fear of want. A branch of the house was established in England and another at New-York. It proved an unfavorable period for enterprises of this nature. The political relations of the two countries were unsettled; merchants watched the councils at Washington with anxiety until the war came to increase their solicitude. The prospects in life of the silent partner seemed to be as unsettled as ever, for we find him forming a species of literary connection with Mr. Thomas, at Philadelphia, as the editor of the *Analectic Magazine*. He did a little reviewing for this, and, when the war arose, stimulated the patriotism of the nation in a series of biographical sketches of the naval heroes who suddenly sprang into distinction. Yet more than this—after the British attack upon Washington, he offered his services to Gov. Tompkins, of New-York, and was accepted as his Aid-de-Camp. An incident preceding this, related by Mr. Pierre Irving, is as pertinent to the year 1863 as it was to the year 1814:

> "He was descending the Hudson in the steamboat when the tidings first reached him. It was night, and the passengers had betaken themselves to their settees to rest, when a person came on board at Poughkeepsie with the news of the inglorious triumph, and proceeded in the darkness of the cabin to relate the particulars; the destruction of the President's house, the Treasury, War and Navy offices; the Capitol, the depository of the national library and public records. There was a momentary pause after the speaker had ceased, when some paltry spirit lifted his head from his settee, and in a tone of complacent derision 'wondered what *Jimmy* Madison would say now.' 'Sir,' said Mr. Irving, glad of an escape to his swelling indignation, 'do you seize on such a disaster only for a sneer? Let me tell you, sir, it is not now a question about *Jimmy* Madison or *Jimmy* Armstrong. The pride and honor of the nation are wounded; the country is insulted and disgraced by this barbarous success, and every loyal citizen would feel the ignominy, and be earnest to avenge it.' 'I could not see the fellow,' said Mr. Irving, when he related the anecdote to me, 'but I let fly at him in the dark.' A murmur of approbation followed the outburst, and then every ear was listening for the reply, but the energy of the rebuke had cowed the spokesman, for he did not again raise his voice."

It was a bustling period in New-York. Every one was agog and on duty, intent on preparations for defence. Irving was at fever-height with the rest. "I am incessantly occupied with the duties of my station, and feel more pleased than ever with it," he wrote to his friend Brevoort, from Albany, a few weeks after he was commissioned. Eager for action, he sought the post of danger at Sackett's Harbor, where Chauncey was stationed with his fleet in face of the enemy. "You here?" exclaimed the Commodore, upon receiving him on board of his ship, "I should as soon have thought of seeing my wife." When the Governor, after four months in the field retired to his political duties, the Staff was broken up and Irving's occupation gone, but he had, it appears, thoughts of resuming it by seeking a commission in the regular army. But peace presently came, and warriors were no longer in demand. Irving, however, narrowly escaped another scene of war. His friend, Decatur, gave him an invitation to accompany him in his flagship to the Mediterranean, and Irving had actually his trunks on board the *Guerriere* for the voyage, but some interruptions occurred, and the offer was declined. Had the intention been carried out, the chronicler of naval heroism in the *Analectic* would have had the opportunity shortly after reaching the Pillars of Hercules, of recording, as an eye-witness, one of Decatur's gallant actions with the Algerines.

Irving, however, had wound up his spirits for a voyage to Europe; and to Europe he went; arriving just in time to witness the exhilaration of John Bull on the fall of Napoleon at Waterloo. He writes to his brother, at New-York, on the 21st July:

> "The spirits of this nation, as you may suppose, are wonderfully elated by their successes on the continent, and English pride is inflated to its full distention by the idea of having Paris at the mercy of Wellington and his army. The only thing that annoys the honest mob is that old Louis will not cut throats and lop off heads, and that Wellington will not blow up bridges and monuments, and plunder palaces and galleries. As to Bonaparte, they have disposed of him in a thousand ways; every fat-sided John Bull has him dished up in a way to please his own palate, excepting that as yet they have not observed the first direction in the famous receipt to cook a Turbot—'first catch your Turbot.'"

In a postscript he adds:

> "The bells are ringing, and this moment news is brought that poor Boney is prisoner at Plymouth. *John has caught the Turbot.*"
>
> "I am extremely sorry (he writes to his brother William the same day) that his career has terminated so lamely; it's a thousand pities he had not fallen like a hero at the battle of Waterloo."

Irving did not join in the hue and cry against Napoleon, whom he pronounced, "spite of all his misdeeds, a noble fellow, and I am confident will eclipse in the eyes of posterity, all the crowned wiseacres that have crushed him by their overwhelming confederacy." He reserved his indignation for the Prince Regent, who appeared to him doubly ridiculous with Bonaparte suing for his protection. "Every compliment," he wrote, "paid to this bloated sensualist, this inflation of sack and sugar, turns to the keenest sarcasm."

Irving, however, had presently other cares on his mind than those connected with the discomfiture of crowned heads. His own little world was in peril. The partnership, upset by a turn of the wheel of fortune in the political shiftings of the times, was tottering to its fall; and it finally, after long, anxious efforts, fell, plunging the brothers into the sore distress, to these honorable men, of bankruptcy. Washington had taken no active part in the business, and was not responsible for the disaster, but he felt bitterly for his family—more than for himself.

From the unprofitable counting-room at Birmingham, he turned to London with vague notions of supporting himself by his pen. Out of that season of tribulation, happily not of despair, (for his nature was too generously gifted for that,) came the *Sketch Book* and the friendship of Walter Scott and the world. The booksellers were thenceforth his providers, and the author, with favoring gales, was presently fairly embarked in that prosperous career which, it is not improbable, every reader of this notice has more or less assisted by his plaudits and his support.

The story of that wondrous literary success is well known. It is a bright page in the history of American genius, as it bears the author through the courts and salons of Europe, while his gentle books are delighting cottages and palaces alike. How simply and unaffectedly he passed through the brilliant scene; bringing home a heart unspoiled to his native land, for which he had ever yearned. If the attentions of the great had any effect upon his mind, it was to put him the more upon his guard against their seductions. An honest pride preserved his integrity. As for vanity "apt to betray," it did not enter into his composition. A more truly modest Christian gentleman we cannot conceive of. As you follow him for years of European favor through these volumes, you will find it is not the pretensions of society which engage his attention in his correspondence, but the simple claims of family affection. The record in that respect is truly remarkable, exhibiting a rare degree, in one situated as he was, of unselfish devotion to the interests of others. What a legacy was that to his biographer in the patient toil of his last years—*The Life of Washington*. How touching the foundation of the home on the banks of the Hudson, with all its associations with his life, perpetuated in the injunction in his will, that it be handed down "to some meritorious member of the family, bearing the family name, so that Sunnyside may continue to be, as long as possible, an *Irving homestead*."

There was an idea formerly current that Irving had lost something of his native-Americanism, in his long residence in Europe. The reader of these volumes will discover how unjust was the imputation. On all proper occasions throughout his life, he was prompt in his expressions of nationality; always ready to maintain the honor of his country abroad, as became one who was chosen to represent the Government at a foreign court; while at home his invincible sense of truth and justice ever pledged him to a firm and independent course of political action. He was as far as possible from being a politician in the ordinary and much abused reception of the word; but he was not the man to shrink from responsibility in any relation where his word or example was required. We may be sure that in the present struggle, much as he would have lamented the necessity of the war and its myriad evils, the Government would have had in him a staunch and resolute supporter.

His career closed while the sky was yet untroubled, though the cloud "no bigger than a man's hand," was to be seen in the distance. Of the last months of that long life of seventy-six years, his biographer has given particular details. It is the old story of infirmity and decay to which age must in some form submit, varied, however, with the peculiar incidents most touching and pathetic, generated in the life of the scholar and true-hearted gentleman. It is a record to be read in privacy, where from all thoughtful, feeling minds it will call forth the tenderest emotion.

Mr. Pierre Irving has done his work so appropriately throughout this narrative that we regret to see it marred by an appendix, containing important matter out of its proper position, to the unseemly introduction of which in this place he was forced by a gross invasion of his rights as an author by the London publisher of the work, Mr. Bentley. To secure a copyright, the latter interpolated, without consultation with the author, two entire chapters made up of matter obtained from a former lady correspondent of Washington Irving in England. To add to the embarrassment, the chapters include the account of a peculiarly unreserved intimacy, and thus naturally require the judicious handling of an intelligent biographer to place the incidents in their proper relation. The letters and anecdotes given are interesting, but they would have been far better presented with Mr. Pierre Irving's concise and simple explanations. In some future edition he will do well to introduce them in his own way in their appropriate place in the book.

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*Continued from yesterday's Times.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Matters.

THE PARK BARRACKS—THEIR FILTH, ETC.

The Park Barracks are in a most wretched condition; they are filthy in the extreme and utterly unfit for the habitation of any human being. Coals and wood are strewn upon the floor, which looks as though it had not been washed since the erection of the barracks, and the dining tables are equally innocent of soap and water. Many of the windows are broken, and the whole place wears the appearance of an old dilapidated barn, but not by any means smelling as sweet. The bunks, made of rough boards, are dirty beyond description; the walls are soiled and filthy; the place of convenience for the men is horribly disgusting, and altogether the place is a nasty, dirty, noisome hole.

Gen. Dix—who, it is proper to state, has no control over the Invalid corps—hearing that the place in which deserters and other refractory soldiers were kept guarded by a company of the Invalid corps, visited the Barracks, and at once gave orders that the deserters should be removed to Governor's Island, and that a suitable guard-house should be erected.

Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Sayre, the Health Officer, visited the Park Barracks, in order to report their condition to the Mayor. He states they are in a most filthy condition, and that he found sixty men quartered there who were in most wretched condition, covered with filth and vermin. If a contagious disease were to break out among them it would be almost impossible to save their lives.

Mayor Gunther also visited the barracks, but was so much shocked and disgusted at what he saw, that he immediately retired. The Mayor intends calling the attention of the Common Council to the state of the barracks and suggest their removal.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT UNITED STATES COLORED TROOPS.

The Union League Club have already raised three hundred men for the Twenty-sixth United States colored regiment, and are rapidly raising the corps to its full quota at about forty men per day.

The men as soon as enlisted, are quartered on Riker's Island, which place gives general satisfaction to all. There is only one well upon the Island, which speedily becomes dry, so that water has to be taken from the City, but oftentimes, at this season of the year, the means of communication are so difficult on account of ice, the men have little or none of the most needful element. Men have been known to pay fifteen cents for a small pan of water to wash in. On Sunday the ice was so thick in the river that the boat loaded with wood could not reach the Island, and the soldiers came near freezing to death. The Union League Club have contributed $1,000 for erection of wooden houses and the purchase of stoves, in order to make the men comfortable.

The Twentieth regiment, United States colored troops, is still on the Island, waiting for muskets, which will be distributed in a few days. Some twenty men belonging to it will have to be discharged on account of physical disability; six boys, who were "shanghaied," will also have to be discharged, as they are under age, and their parents claim them. Rev. Hy. H. Garnet is acting as Chaplain, and, with other clergymen, is doing all he can to attend to the wants of the soldiers. The Union League Club have applied to the Secretary of War for permission to raise a third colored regiment, which permission will no doubt be accorded.

RETURN OF THE SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-eighth regiment, Col. Herbert Hammerstein, arrived in this City, yesterday, from Lookout Valley. The regiment left this City for the seat of war in April, 1862, 860 strong, and returns with 236 men, 220 of whom have reënlisted for the war. It has participated in the following battles: Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh, Wauhatchie, and held the valley at the battle of Lookout Mountain. Annexed is a list of the officers: Colonel, Herbert Hammerstein; Major Randle; Captains Hall, Chatfield, Spaulding, Ellis; Quartermaster Phelan; First Lieutenants, Cramou, Green, Lizar, Schneider; Second Lieutenants, Wright, Mooney, Corwell, Knox.

ARRIVAL OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Eighty-eighth regiment, commanded by Col. Murphy, arrived in this City, yesterday morning, from the Army of the Potomac. It belongs to the Irish brigade, and has participated in nearly every battle in Virginia. The Eighty-eighth numbers about 150 men, all of whom have reënlisted for the war. Immediately upon their arrival the men were granted furloughs.

THE STATE BOUNTY PAID TO THE FORTIETH (MOZART) REGIMENT.

Major Benson was busily engaged at the Park Barracks yesterday in paying the State bounty ($75) to the Fortieth (Mozart) regiment. This morning, it is stated, the City bounty of $300 will be paid them.

SWORD PRESENTATION TO CAPT. W. A. TREADWELL.

The members of Company G, Fourteenth regiment, N. Y. V. A., now stationed at Fort Richmond, have presented their Captain with a handsome sword, sash, belt and gold sword knot. The sword blade is of "Collins" manufacture, gold etched, with pierced basket guard of solid silver, surmounted with the head of Medusa; at the back of guard is a tiger's head, beautifully modeled. The scabbard, also of solid silver, is mounted with finely chased laurel leaf bands, and bears the following inscription:

> "Presented in behalf of Company G, Fourteenth regiment, N. Y. V. A.,
> to
> Capt. W. A. Treadwell,
> *Vera amicitia est sempiterna.*"

The sword, which, is inclosed in a handsome mahogany case, and the mounting, was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., and is of the most elegant and superior workmanship. Few of the many beautiful articles of a similar character which this firm have furnished, equal it.

FRAUDS UPON SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.

It appears that the relatives of soldiers encamped on Riker's Island are imposed upon at every favorable opportunity by the boatmen at Port Morris when conveying them to and from the Island on visits to their enlisted fathers and brothers. The imposition consists in palming off bad money in changing bills for ferriage, and as the visitors generally use the "greenbacks" sent to them by the soldiers out of their bounty money, and which are mostly bills of the denomination of $10 and above, the swindling boatmen have many opportunities for practicing this species of fraud. Knowing the danger they run of being called to an account for their audacious rascality, the boatmen are careful not to defraud any one person of more than a few dollars, so that, in nearly every case, the imposition is submitted to rather than to undertake the troublesome task of bringing the rascals to justice.

The most flagrant of the latest of these cases of fraud occurred last week, when Mrs. Mary E. Angel, who had been visiting her husband, was cheated out of $11. She submitted a statement of her case to Capt. Thorne, of the City Hall Precinct, who determined at once to effect some good in this instance. Accordingly, he selected Wm. Havens, one of his most efficient officers, and directed him to take the case in hand, and do all that his sagacity might prompt to bring the guilty parties to punishment. Accompanied by the officer, Mrs. Angel proceeded to Williams' Bridge, and made the proper affidavit before Justice Harris, who issued a warrant for the arrest of the two boatmen, who had given her the bad money. Officer Havens speedily effected their arrest, and on being brought face to face with the Justice, the rogues—named Chas. Gruch, a German, and Walter Weeks, an American—confessed their guilt, and offered to make the fullest restitution.

This satisfied Mrs. Angel, but not Justice Harris, who wished to commit them for trial, that they might be made an example of and fully punished. Mrs. Angel, however, represented that as a resident of the City she would be put to considerable loss and great inconvenience by pursuing the prosecution any further, and upon her earnest entreaties the charge against the boatmen was finally permitted to be withdrawn. Gruch and Weeks then paid her good money for the bad money they had given her, and also a sum sufficient to cover all her expenses. So ended this case. The next loser by these rogues should go further and give them their just deserts.

Naval Movements.

THE IRON-CLAD DUNDERBERG.

The carpenters' work on the *Dunderberg*, inside and out, is finished—that is, comparatively little remains to be done; odd jobs here and there not being taken into account. The engine kelsons are all laid, and massive ones they are too; the coal bunker and bulkhead surrounding the boiler compartment are also in place; and so far as the carpenters are concerned, we presume the vessel might be launched in a week. The below-water-mark plates are being fixed on the sides, a layer of the sheathing paper being placed between the plates and timber. The plates themselves are being laid vertically, not horizontally, as usually, and are four and a-half inches thick in the middle, tapering to three and three and a-half inches at the extreme ends.

The casemated fortress on deck is also completed so far as the main structure is concerned. The plating is not applied, and only the massive timbers, which constitute the casemate proper, are erected on deck. The portholes for the guns are about the size of an ordinary window sash—say three feet square, a few inches more or less; they are ten in number, three on each side, two forward and two aft. In one of them a rough template of what we took to be a 9-inch gun, was placed on a temporary carriage for the purpose of seeing what depression could be given to the weapon.

The *Dunderberg's* stern aft projects, monitor fashion, about 25 feet, we should say, at hazard; not having measured it, we cannot speak by the rule. To protect this from the force of the sea, the under side of the tail is laid with narrow joists, some three inches apart. Seas in striking these joists will be broken into spray, and the shock, in fact, much weakened; the main timbers of the tail are above these slats, and exert their full strength in supporting the structure. The engines of the *Dunderberg* are building at the Etna Iron Works. They are to be horizontal cylinders 100 inches in diameter, by four feet stroke of piston, having side-valves; from appearances, it will be a long time before they are finished. No day is fixed for the launch of the ship.

SURVEY OF THE RE D'ITALIA.

The Italian frigate *Re d'Italia* was taken in the dry-dock Tuesday morning at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of discovering the amount of damage done by her running ashore. A survey was held on the ship soon after she was docked, and it demonstrated the fact that no serious injury has been caused by the accident. A portion of the copper on the bottom is torn off, and the bilge and keel are rather the worse for coming in contact with the beach; but the insignificant character of the injuries may be inferred from the fact that the vessel will be ready in two or three days more to leave the Navy-yard.

An Interesting Occasion

In honor of Capt. Edward G. Lott, commander of the Cunard steamship *Persia*, who is about to complete his *three hundredth* passage across the ocean, and who, during the period of this arduous service has secured the esteem and respect of the traveling public, by his skill as a seaman, and by his urbane attention to all under his care, a brilliant party of about 100 ladies and gentlemen assembled on Monday evening at dinner at Delmonico's, in the Fifth-avenue. The occasion was one of peculiar interest, and was attended by many of our most prominent citizens.

Mr. Henry A. Smythe was the Chairman of the evening, and with singular tact and ability were the duties of the office discharged by him.

When the cloth was removed, two hours were pleasantly occupied with toasts and speeches.

The first toast, *The Guest of the Evening*, was feelingly responded to by Capt. Lott.

The second, *Union—in which there is peace and prosperity*, called forth a truly felicitous speech from Mr. Samuel D. Babcock.

To the third, *Religion and Commerce—may they travel hand in hand throughout the world*, the Rev. Dr. Prime and Mr. A. A. Low respectively responded in eloquent and appropriate terms. And Ex-Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, very happily replied to the fourth, *The Ladies*. The last toast, *Absent Friends*, was introduced by the Chairman with a very eloquent and touching allusion to the absent family of the guest of the evening, and to the "far distant" who would truly sympathize with the friends assembled to do him honor. This was "responded to by the heart" as beautifully proposed by the Chairman.

The company then adjourned to the saloon adjoining the dining-room, where an elegant testimonial of silver was presented to Capt. Lott. This ceremony was performed by the Chairman with an address in the same happy vein that had characterized him during the evening. He then extended his hand to Capt. Lott in behalf of those friends, (many of whom were absent,) who had with so much pleasure participated in the gift; closing his eloquent remarks with an expression, on the part of all of the best wishes to Capt. Lott for a long life filled with blessings, and with the hope that the token of regard might pass to future generations in evidence of the estimation in which the recipient was held by his friends in America.

The City Inspector's Department.

THE CHARGES OF THOMAS N. CARR.

It is a refreshing fact that there is a public officer in the City who has awakened, after sleeping among them for years, to extravagances in all or any of the City Departments. Mr. Thomas N. Carr, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection under Mr. Delevan, and who was and is retained by Mr. Boole, has suddenly been aroused to the fact, after about four years' connection with the Inspector's Department, that there has been gross malfeasance and great extravagance therein. More credit would have been given to his statement had he made it earlier, and more respect to him. Possibly, if not probably, ambitious ideas in connection with anticipated legislative action is what has caused Mr. Carr to unearth that among which he has so long been buried. Still, "State's evidence" is received in courts, and why not be by the public? It is understood that Mr. Boole will respond to the charges made; if he can do so successfully, which many doubt, he will relieve a department which has, long ere his control of it, been covered with suspicion, and clear his own skirts of a reproach which, if unrefuted, will cling to him.

That Mayor Gunther, who has made Mr. Carr's unofficial statement the subject of a message, finds it an unpleasant business to damage the reputation of his late competitor for the Mayoralty, is presumable from the haste with which he seized Carr's protruding evidence and hurried his message on it to the Common Council. He wanted to get rid of it so soon as possible, and in this was most magnanimous.

Mr. Carr, who makes the charge, whether truly or falsely, of extravagance, was an earnest and active opponent, two years ago, of the Health Bill, which he and every one else knew would, had it become a law, have saved thousands on thousands of dollars to taxpayers, and would have reduced the expense of the department with which he is prominently connected immensely, beside affecting far more sanitary results than under the present system can be expected.

It is expected that the Common Council will give to the statement the attention the Mayor has demanded for it. Let them go to the work without fear or favor. The "Ring" will incur much reproach if they attempt to shroud aught that has been so openly charged, and silence is acquiescence. Mr. Boole defiantly courts investigation. Let him have it. A neglect to probe the matter to the bottom, now that the charges have the respectability of the Mayor's indorsement, will be disastrous to the Common Council as well as to the department implicated. Let justice be done though the heavens fall, and if they should happen to smash anybody the public may be the gainers.

The Presentation to Mayor Gunther.

Reference was made yesterday to the compliment paid to Mayor Gunther, in the presentation of a service of silver. The following is the letter accompanying the gift:

To the Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor Elect of the City of New-York:

We, the undersigned stockholders in the Long Island Railroad Company, residing in this city, as a slight token of our appreciation of the fidelity evinced by you as a Director, in protecting our interests, in the management of the affairs of the said Company, beg leave to present you the accompanying testimonial, and to assure you that we most heartily rejoice that the great City of New-York has given such emphatic evidence of its appreciation of your integrity and high administrative ability.

Joseph H. Trotter,	William Harmar,
Chas. Emory & Co.,	J. W. Ryers,
Wm. W. Colket,	P. H. Brice & Co.,
Walter Freeman,	Chas. Wister,
Samuel Castner,	J. M. Crossman,
John A. Barclay,	David Webster,
Geo. Neales,	C. Colket,
Edward S. Willing,	A. E. Dougherty,
Gaw, McAlister & Co.,	Wm. A. Blanchard.
Edwin Swift,	

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1863.

The Murder on the Ship Neptune.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE COMMISSIONER OSBORN.

The final examination in the case of the men charged with the murder of the mate of the ship *Neptune*, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the Commissioner discharged the seven remaining men who had been arrested. It was impossible to get any evidence against these men that would tend to charge them with the crime, and no one else has as yet been arrested or come under suspicion of being concerned in it. The murderers, therefore, whoever they may be, are still at large.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

Patrick Ryan was convicted yesterday of forgery in the fourth degree in passing counterfeit money. He was remanded for sentence. Matthew T. Senott was placed on trial for stealing watches, money, &c., from his employer. The case was not concluded at the hour for adjournment.

More of the Blockade Runners.

In the case of Morris Lumley, recently published in the Times, as being in Eldridge-street jail for defrauding his Canada creditors before engaging in blockade running, a motion was made in Court for his discharge, which was refused, but a consent has been given to reargue it. The Louis Benjamin, spoken of as being incarcerated at Fort Lafayette, has, like his associate Lumley, been visited, but also like him, refuses to answer any questions, or give the least satisfaction.

Board of Supervisors.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1864.

President Tweed, of this Board, Tuesday, made the following appointments of Standing Committees for the year:

On Annual Taxes—Supervisors Purdy, Davis, Ely and Little.

On Civil Courts—Supervisors Little, Purdy, Smith and Ely.

On Criminal Courts and Police—Supervisors Ely, Shook, Conner and Davis.

On County Offices—Supervisors Roche, Stewart, Briggs and Shook.

On Printing and Advertising—Supervisors Blunt, Conner, Stewart and Briggs.

On Charities and Correction—Supervisors Smith, Purdy, Blunt and Roche.

The Special Committees yet remain the same as last year, except that Mr. Little has been placed on the Riot Committee in place of Mr. Weissman.

The Contraband Trade.

Shipments to Nassau now amount to nothing, vessels clearing for that point in ballast. Marshal Murray has been earnest and indefatigable in his efforts to break up the contraband trade, and he has done it. All that is necessary now to make the quietus final, is for the Government to sustain him, and not allow motives or influence of any kind to stand betwixt them and justice.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Presentation to Ex-Alderman Peter Mitchell.—Last evening the friends of Ex-Alderman Peter Mitchell of the Eighth District, met at Lindheim's Hotel, No. 415 Grand-street, for the purpose of presenting Mr. Mitchell with a token of their kind regard for him as a citizen and as a friend. The presentation speech was made by Mr. John Gaybason in a very neat and appropriate manner, and the Ex-Alderman replied with much feeling. The testimonial was a most beautiful diamond ring, and cost $380. On the inside is the following inscription: "Presented to Alderman Mitchell by his friends, Jan. 13, 1864." After the presentation the company sat down to a well-spread table, whereat all did full justice. The affair passed off in a most agreeable and happy manner.

German Republican Association.—At a regular meeting of the German Republican Association, held on the 12th inst., at No. 24 Allen-st., Dr. Waterman, Vice-President, in the absence of Mr. A. Willman, presiding, the following officers were elected by sixty votes against one for the ensuing year: President, Henry Bischoff; Vice-President, Dr. S. Waterman; Corresponding Secretary, George Henle; Recording Secretary, Louis Leichtives; Treasurer, A. Autenrieth; Delegates to German Central Committee, Henry Bischoff, William Greve, J. Waterman, William Sibilsky, George Henle; Executive Committee, Ad. Senges, Philip Specia, Paul Brehm, Geo. Henry Leichtives, C. Wiegaar, Jr., Dr. A. Werner.

Another Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—An Irish laborer named Lahey was run over, yesterday afternoon, at the corner of West and Gansevoort streets, by a train of freight cars belonging to the Hudson River Railroad Company. His head, body and limbs were crushed in a horrible manner, and he died almost instantly from the effects. An officer of the precinct gathered up the remains and conveyed them to the station-house, where Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased resided in the immediate vicinity of the occurrence.

The Merchants' Relief Committee for Suffering Colored People.—The Comptroller having refused to pay any more riot claims, the Committee for the relief of colored people suffering from the riots of July last have called a meeting, to be held at McCullough's salesroom, on Friday, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., when they hope to be enabled to raise $20,000, so as to advance 10 to 50 per cent. on colored people's claims, until they are able to obtain payment from the city for their losses.

The Tribune Office Robbed.—A boy aged about 7 years, named John Dolan, residing in Baxter-street, was brought before Justice Dowling, yesterday, at the Tombs' Police Court, on the charge of robbing the money-drawer of the *Tribune* office of the sum of $39. Capt. Thorne, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, caught the accused in the act, and saw him throw the money away when he found he was detected. In default of $500 bail, the magistrate committed him to the Tombs for trial.

A Successor to Archbishop Hughes.—The suffragan Bishops of this arch-diocese have forwarded to Rome three names for the succession to the archbishopric; Bishop Bailey, of New-Jersey, *dignus*, Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, *dignior*; and Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, *dignissimus*. The latter was formerly coadjutor of New-York, with the right of succession, which was changed when the new see of Albany was created. Dr. McCloskey was born in Brooklyn.

The Light Guard Ball.—The long-expected and much talked of "Light Guard Ball," takes place this evening at the Academy of Music. It is surmised that it will exceed in brilliancy any of the brilliant ones the Guards have given. Every arrangement that taste and liberality could suggest has been made for the enjoyment of the guests.

Killed.—A man named Lahey was run over by a freight car and killed, yesterday noon, at the freight depot of the Hudson River Railroad, foot of Twelfth-street.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court, Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 529, 545, 555, 567, 571, 577, 581, 607, 613, 641, 645, 649, 881, 689, 709, 713, 717, 721, 741, 743. *Part II.*—Nos. 1121, 958, 1211, 1047, 1202, 1216, 707, 985, 1074, 651, 870, 182.

Special Term.—Nos. 155, 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 3205, 3147, 1183, 1711, 1247, 3183, 3139, 3221, 3228, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233. *Part II.*—Nos. 216, 2558, 3148, 486, 2568, 3152, 3160, 2994, 2096, 1256, 2942, 3184, 3186, 3188, 3192.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 146, 298, 299, 300, 89, 211, 88, 263, 3148, 115, 241, 259, 396, 173. *Part II.*—Not out.

Liability for Injuries Caused by Runaway Horses.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Alker.

Martin S. Hopkins by his Guardian Martin Hopkins vs. Patrick Quin and Arthur Armutz.—The plaintiff in this case is a child four years old, and this suit is brought to recover $500 damages for personal injuries incurred by reason of being run over by a loaded wagon in charge of defendant Quin. On the 2d of October last, the child went into the street to play, accompanied by an older brother. The parents of the child lived in Twenty-fifth-street, and the child was playing on the sidewalk in that street. On the same side of the street, a little further down, a wagon, loaded with hay, had been driven upon the sidewalk for the purpose of discharging the hay into a stable loft. The driver Patrick Quinn had left his horses. This wagon had stood partially in front of the defendant Armutz's premises, and he wishing it removed, tried to back the horses, and struck them with an umbrella. The horses started and ran away, knocking the child down and injuring it severely.

For this the plaintiff seeks to recover against Quin for negligence in leaving his horses, and Armutz for criminal carelessness in striking them with an umbrella. The defendants claim that the child had no business in the street without attendance, and that the mother was careless to let him go to play there alone. The jury brought in a sealed verdict after the adjournment. Chas. S. Spencer for plaintiff, Mr. Fine and Mr. Stafford for defendants.

Insurance—Change of Uses of Building Vitiates Policy if it Contains a Warranty against Such Change.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Robertson, Monerief and Monell.

Nathaniel Smith et al. vs. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York.—This is an action by the assignee of a policy of insurance against the Company to recover for a partial loss.

The defendants insured a building, a distinct part of a group of buildings known as Smith's Carpet Factory, by a special policy, specifying the use to be made of said building, in amounts as follows: "$400 on building used for winding and coloring yarn, and for storage of spun yarn, situate at West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., known as a part of Smith's Carpet Factory; $1,600 on stock, and $500 on machinery in said building."

The policy contained the usual clause in relation to any change in the uses of the building, which should bring it within a certain memorandum of special rates.

In October, 1861, plaintiffs procured some blanket looms, and placed thirteen of them in this building for the purpose of manufacturing army blankets.

The premises insured and part of their contents were destroyed by fire on the 17th of January, 1862.

This action was brought on the policy to recover the loss by said fire. On the trial the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for $1,451 55, being the whole amount claimed. The defendants appealed to the General Term. The point taken by the Insurance Company was that the insured premises were described in the policy as a part of a carpet factory, &c. This description related to the risk, and was a warranty. The warranty was broken by changing the general use of the buildings from a carpet to a blanket factory, and by transferring the machinery from other buildings to the building insured, carrying on there the process of weaving instead of using it for storage of yarn, as set forth in the policy.

The defendants insured no stock except carpet stock.

The plaintiffs claimed that a change would be made in the use of the building if it did not make the risk more hazardous, and that the proof showed that the hazard was not increased.

That the mere descriptive language used for the purpose of identification of the property insured cannot be construed into a warranty that the premises are precisely as stated, or that they will so continue.

There was no substantial change, the building still continuing a woolen factory.

The case was argued before the General Term, and decision reserved.

Barney, Butler and Parsons, plaintiffs' attorneys; Walter M. Underhill, defendants' attorney.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 13, 1864.

$1,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Cou.	105¾
1,000	do	105¼
8,000	U.S. 5s, '74, Co.	99
12,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p.c. Notes, Oct. & Apr. S.	106¾
1,000	do	106⅝
4,000	U.S. 6s, 1y.c. N.	97⅞
1,000	Ill. Cou. 6s, '79	100¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	57
1,000	Virginia State 6s	47
1,000	N.C. State 6s	50
20,000	Mo. State 6s	70½
5,000	do	70
6,000	Cal. State 7s	123
7,000	Ind. State 2½ ₩c.	62½
2,000	do	60
1,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36
1,500	do	35¼
2,500	N. Y. C. 6s	104
2,000	E. 2d M. B. '79	115
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs	111¾
1,000	Hud. R. 2d S. F.	113½
3,000	Mich. So. S. F. B	107
3,000	Mich. So. 2d M. B.	102
2,000	Al. & T. Ht. 1st. M.	101
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M	93
2,000	Han. & St. J. 1st M.	83½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	107
4,000	Chic. & Alt. 1st M.	100
100	Btch. & Drov. B'k	120
10	Bank of Commerce	102
10	do	103
10	do	102½
20	Am. Exc. Bank	108
15	Shoe & Leather B'k	106
3,000	Amer. Gold	153¾
20,000	do	153⅞
100	Canton Co	33½
100	Cumb. Coal Prf. s30	48½
100	do	48½
100	do b10	48⅝
600	do	48¼
100	do	48⅜
200	do b10	48½
500	Quick. M. Co	56
100	do	56½
100	do b30	57
100	do	55¾
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co	32
200	Am. Coal Co	93
150	Mar. Min. Co	32½
50	do b60	33
300	do	32
150	do	31½
800	do	31
1500	do	30½
100	do	30
210	Pacific M. S. S. C.	220
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	133
25	do	133½
550	do	133¼
100	do	133⅛
600	do b15	133¾
100	do b10	133⅜
200	do b15	134
50	do b10	134
2700	Erie R	109
400	do c	108⅞
400	do b30	110
300	do b30	109½
700	do	109½
1400	do	108¾
2250	do b10	109⅜
100	do b5	109⅝
100	do b15	109⅝
400	do b5	109¼
100	do s10	109¼
50	Chi. & Alton R	84½
1600	Reading R	113
700	do	113¼
100	do b10	114
100	Erie R. Pr	103
15	do	102½
10	Hud. R. R	133½
900	do	134½
100	do s10	134½
100	do b30	135¼
300	do	134¼
100	do c	134⅝
100	do b10	134¾
300	Harlem R	92
200	do	92½
100	do	93
200	do	92⅜
600	do	92¾
600	Mich. Cen. R	131¼
100	do b10	131½
300	do	130⅝
100	do s60	130
300	do b10	131
750	do	130½
27	do	130¼
15	do	130
100	do c	130⅞
200	do	131
200	do b5	131
300	M. S. & N. I. R	86¾
100	do b4	86½
400	do b4	86¼
400	do	86
850	do	86½
1200	do	86¼
100	do b30	87
300	Ill. Cen. F. S.	117
100	Ill. Cen. R. S	122¾
500	do	122⅞
500	do b30	124
600	do b10	123
100	do b10	122⅞
950	do	122½
2400	Ill. C. Can. Bd. Sp.	115
400	Cleve. & Pitts.	108
300	do s10	108
200	do b30	109
100	do b30	108¾
100	do b10	108½
200	do b10	108¾
900	do b30	108½
1100	do b10	108
500	do	107¾
500	do	107⅝
25	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	180
100	Gal. & Chic. R	112¾
1100	do	112½
1500	do b10	113
200	Clev. & Tol. R	138
400	do	137¾
400	do	137½
1000	do s30	137
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	139½
152	do	140
30	do s5	140
300	do	140½
100	do b3	140½
50	do b10	141
100	do b10	140½
50	do s30	140
200	Chi., B. & Q. R	119
100	Mil. & Pr. DuC. R. b10	56
100	do	56
100	do	56½
100	do	57
300	do	57½
100	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	89
100	do	89¼
1000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	85½
100	do b10	85½
100	do b10	85⅝
100	Tol. & Wab. R. b10	53
100	Chi. & N. W. b30	48
250	do	47½
350	do b10	48

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Reg	104½
5,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Co	105½
20,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou	101½
5,000	do	101½
2,000	U.S. 6s 1-yr. c. N	97½
7,000	do	97½
4,000	City 5s, '70	100
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '68	47
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56½
2,000	do	57
5,000	Mo. State 6s b60	71¼
20,000	do b24	70½
6,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106½
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	47½
200	do b30	48
900	do	47½
100	do	47¼
200	Canton Co	33½
500	P., Ft. W. & Ch	85
200	Quicks. M. Co	55
200	do	55½
100	do b3	55½
200	N. Y. Cen. R	132½
400	do 2d	133
1900	Erie R b30	110
100	do b10	109½
1000	do	109½
300	Hud. R. R	134
100	do	134½
300	do b15	135½
200	do	134½
250	do b10	135½
100	do b30	136
1500	Clev. & Pitts	107½
100	do b30	109
1200	Reading R	114
200	do	114½
400	do	114¼
200	do b30	115
1200	do b30	116
100	Gal. & Chi. R b15	111¼
400	do	111
500	do	110½
400	Mich. Cen. R. b10	130½
100	do	130
300	do	129½
200	do b10	129⅝
400	do	129
100	do b10	129
300	do	128¾
200	do	128⅞
200	do	129
3000	M. S. & N. I. R.	85
1000	do	85¼
300	do b5	85½
200	do b3	85¼
1000	Ill. Cen. R. S	122½
200	do	122⅝
500	do b10	123
200	do	122⅞
600	Cleve. & Tol. R	136½
400	Chic. & R. I.	140
300	do s60	138
100	do s10	140
100	do	140½
200	M. & P. Du C.	57
100	do b30	58½
100	do	57½
50	do	57½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	133
100	do s3	132½
100	do	132⅞
1400	Erie R	109¼
800	do c	109½
200	do b3	109⅝
800	do b30	109⅝
50	Hudson R. R c	134
400	do	134
100	do b3	134½
50	do c	133⅞
100	do s60	134
100	do b4	134½
100	Harlem R	91½
200	do	91¼
400	do b3	91
100	do	91
100	do s3	30½
100	do s3	90⅞
2000	Reading R. ex-d	113¾
100	do b3	113⅝
350	Mich. Cen. R c	130
400	do b3	130¼
300	do	130¼
700	M. S. & N. I. R	86
200	do c	86⅞
300	do b3	86
200	do c	85½
100	do	85⅞
100	Cumb. Coal	48
300	Ill. Cen. R. b3	122¾
400	do	122
300	do c	122
100	do c	121⅞
100	do	121⅝
200	do	121¾
200	do b3	122
200	Clev. & Pitts b3	107½
700	do	107⅜
100	do b3	107⅝
100	do s3	107¼
400	Gal. & C. R. ex-d	111⅝
500	do	111¾
700	do	111
100	do b3	111
100	Cleve. & Tol. R	137½
100	do	137
200	do c	135½
400	Chi. & R. I.	140
1100	do s3	140
100	do	140½
100	do s30	140
200	do	140½
200	do	141
200	P., Ft. W. & C	85¼
200	do	85
100	do b3	85¼
100	do s30	85
250	Mar. Min. Co	30

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	153¾
100	New-York Cen	133
800	do b3	133¼
200	do	133⅛
100	do s3	133
200	do b4	133½
500	Erie R	109⅜
200	do b3	109½
1300	do s3	109⅜
1200	do b10	109⅝
100	do b3	109⅝
700	Hud. River R b3	135
100	do b4	135
600	do	135
600	Harlem R	91½
200	do b3	92
300	Read. R. ex-div	115½
200	do s3	115½
400	do	115⅞
1000	do	116
1400	do b3	116
100	Mich. Cen. R b3	129¾
300	M. & P. du C. R	59
200	Canton Co	33½
500	Cumb. Coal	47
50	do	47½
600	Quicks. M. Co	55
100	do	55¼
400	Mar. Min. Co	30½
100	M. S. & N. I. R. b3	85
900	do	85
100	do s3	85
1100	do	85¼
100	do	85⅞
1100	do b3	85¼
100	do s3	85¼
200	do s30	85
300	Ill. Cen. R	122¾
100	do s10	122
200	do	122⅝
100	do s3	122⅝
100	do s30	122½
200	Cleve. & P. R b3	108¼
400	do b3	108⅝
300	do s3	108¼
50	do	108
200	Gal. & Ch. R. ex-d b3	110⅝
700	do b3	110½
100	do s10	110¼
400	do s3	110½
100	Clev. & Tol. R. s3	136⅝
100	do s30	134
100	do b3	136¾
100	Chic. & R. I. R	141¼
400	do	141½
200	Chic. & N. W. R. b3	47¾
700	P., Ft. W. & C. b3	85½
100	do	85⅝

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13—P. M.

The Loan Committee of the Associated Banks of New-York, to-day completed the distribution of the $35,000,000 United States Legal Tender Notes, bearing 5 ₩ cent. The Committee has been relieved of further duty in the premises, and the rule of the Association requiring an equalization of Legal Tender circulation to the extent of 10 ₩ cent. of the Deposits in Bank has been repealed and all future equalization dispensed with. The further order is made that the debtor Banks under this rule may now pay off their certificates of Loan and take individual control of the securities pledged for their redemption. Many of them, we understand, have already notified at the Clearing House that they will do so. The daily debtor and creditor balance between the Banks are henceforth to be settled at the Clearing-House in ordinary Legal Tender, without reference to the *pro rata* which each may hold to their deposit; or, the 5 ₩ cent. Legal Tender can be paid in such settlements for their face value, without reference to accumulated interest. The above new arrangements were made necessary by the completion of the negotiation of September last with the Treasury. Each Bank now assumes control of its own proportion of the Legal Tender Notes paid for under that negotiation, and is left free to bank upon the Notes in its own way. As intimated in our report of yesterday, a good many trades are being made by the Brokers with the Banks for the use of the Notes, and the terms will, of course, rise or fall with the demand for Money from the Stock Exchange and the disposition or ability of the public to absorb this description of paper for the interest it carries. Being a Legal Tender, it cannot be depreciated below its face value in transactions at Bank or at the Treasury, or in the payment of debts between individuals. As the December series becomes absorbed, as an investment, and is thus retired from active circulation, the January series, bearing only a few days' interest, will take its place, and in turn disappear from the Street, as the accumulating interest renders the hoarding of the Notes an object.

The demand for Money continues active. The supply is less difficult than last week, owing to the uses of the new Legal Tender, above referred to, and the additional inducement held out to lenders of selling the interest upon loans at call in Gold. The borrowing of the new Legal Tender at par, and interest for 30@60 days, and paying them out at par, without the interest, or at one-half the earned interest, costs the Broker from 9 to 12 ₩ cent., while the other operation, on call, is equal to 10½ ₩ cent. per annum. The question appears to be practically reduced to one of price. The supply is ample, "for a consideration."

The payments into the Treasury to-day on account of the Popular Loan were:

On Subscriptions direct	$810,300
From the Loan Agents	936,540
Together	$1,746,750

The fresh subscriptions to-day were quite large. Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Sub-Agents, alone report $650,000. There was still a scarcity to-day of ordinary Legal Tender to pay into the Treasury on this account, but the rescinding of the equalization rule at the Clearing-House, to-day will place over sixteen millions at the free use of the Banks to accommodate each other, as well as the Loan Agents, who keep their accounts with them.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $4,733,649 71, including for Customs, $179,000; Payments, $4,011,902 17; balance, $39,668,584 69.

Another very large business was done on the Stock Exchange, and the excitement in the Railway speculation is daily on the increase. One line after another is taken hold of, and the price advanced with a rapidity almost equal to the excitement of last Winter, though starting from a much higher average basis. The difference in the movements of last January and February and of this season appears to be that, whereas prices were put up in 1863 because the Currency was said to be depreciating, this year they are advanced because the Railway dividends are known to be appreciating. The excitement thus takes the turn of a Railway mania, rather than a Currency panic. The Miscellaneous Shares were less firm to-day. The Government Securities and Border State Stocks very steady. The changes were various on the Railway list, some of the favorites of yesterday being partially neglected, while other descriptions came into fresh favor. Erie, Hudson and Reading took the lead at the Second Board. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, in comparison with Tuesday night—the market feverish. The price of Gold has not been so firm through the day as on Tuesday. The shipments by the *Persia* were $800,000.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
Gold Coin	154¼	153⅝	Mich. Central	132½	129¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	105¾	Mich. Southern	87¾	85½
N. Y. Central	134	133½	Mich. Guar'nt'd	136	136
Erie	109½	109½	Illinois Cen.	124½	122½
Erie Preferred	103½	103½	Pittsburgh	108½	108¼
Hudson	134½	135	Fort Wayne	86½	85½
Pacific Mail	221	221	Rock Island	140½	141½
Harlem	94½	91½	Galena	113½	110½
Canton	34	33½	Reading	113½	116
Treas. Cer., new	97½	97½	Quicksilver	57	55½
Toledo	139	138	Cum'land Coal	49	47½
Northwest	47	47½	Mariposa	34	30½

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

America	125	Shoe & Leather	106
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Continental	98½
Commerce	102	St. Nicholas	100
Metropolitan	112	Imp. & Traders'	106

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie thirds, '83	111¼	Chi. & N. W. seconds	73
Erie fourths, '80	108½	Han. & St. Jo. lsts	83½
Erie fifths, '88	106	Tol. & Wab. lsts	100
Hud. R. Bonds, '67	103	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Harlem 2ds, '64	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Mich. C. new lsts, '82	123	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81
Illinois Cen., '75	119	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	61
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Al. firsts	100
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91½	Atlantic & G. W.	90
Chi. & N. W. firsts	92½		

Yesterday afternoon, at a meeting of the New-York Stock Exchange Building Association, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Baylis, W. H. Nelson, W. R. Vermilye, James W. Underhill, John Warren, William B. Clerke, H. G. Stebbins, W. Seymour, Jr., G. H. Brodhead.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds to-day, (Thursday,) January 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 52 William-street. For full particulars, see his advertisement in the auction column.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad for the month of

December, 1863, were	$1,044,214 21
December, 1862, were	963,859 47
Increase	$80,354 74

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 13, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 6,194 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 1,040 bags Corn Meal, 1,040 bushels Wheat, 3,082 bushels Corn, 250 bushels Rye, 2,012 bushels Oats, 3,563 bushels Malt, 3,375 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,086 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, and Pearls at $9 75 ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock 335 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at our quotations. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon, 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c. ₩ ℔.

COTTON—Has been in more request, at rather firmer rates. Middling, 81c.@82c., closing buoyantly at 82c. ₩ ℔.; sales and resales since our last, 2,250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers slightly. Sales, since our last, 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 65; poor to choice extra State, at $6 85@$7 20, chiefly at $6 85@$6 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 40@$7 65, chiefly at $7 45@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 30@$7 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 65
Extra State	6 85	@ 7 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 90	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 40	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 25	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour has been in good demand at uniform rates; sales since our last, 2,450 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is less active; sales, 850 bbls. extra at $6 85@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, at $5 50@$6 65 ₩ bbl., sales 150 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 30@$5 65 for Jersey, $6 10@$6 15, chiefly at $6 15 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 850 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 12½@$3 75, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand for shipment and on speculation at full prices. Sales, since our last, 143,000 bushels, including choice White Western, $1 68; Amber Western, at $1 62½@$1 65; old do., at $1 50, in store; Red Western at $1 57@$1 62; Red do., old and inferior, at $1 45; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at equal to $1 55, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 50@$1 53; Chicago Spring at $1 47@$1 53, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel. Corn is more active and steady. Sales were made of 85,000 bushels, chiefly at $1 26, for Mixed Western in store, and $1 22@$1 25 for New Yellow and White Jersey, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive, at $1 27@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales, 800 bushels. Oats are in fair request and very firm. We quote Canada at 90c.@91½c.; Western at 91½c.@93c.; State at 91@93c., the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 89c@90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues in moderate request at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,400 bushels, chiefly State $1 30@$1 42 for very inferior to fair ₩ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request to-day, at $1 40@$1 65, in large and small lots, and inferior lots at $1 30@$1 35, ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₩ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very quiet at former rates, including Spirits Turpentine at $2 90@$3 ₩ gallon; Resin, $25@$40 ₩ 280 ℔s.; Tar, $10 50@$13 ₩ bbl.; Pitch, $17@$23 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate request at steady rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 03@$1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31c.@32c.; Refined do. at 52c.@55c. free, and 45½c.@47c. in bond ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum since our last, 2,645 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, but quoted firm. Sales since our last, 4,650 bbls. at $23@$23 50 for New Mess here; $23 50@$24 50 for do., deliverable in April, May, June and July; $20 25@$20 62½ for Mess, last season's packing, here, and $22 50 for March delivery; $19 25@$19 62½ for two year old Mess; $23@$26 25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $17 50@$19 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 25@$16 75 for Sour Mess; $15 25@$16 50 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request at 10½c.@13c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Sales, 380 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in fair demand, at 10½c.@13c., according to quality, ₩ ℔. Sales 550 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in request, at 9c.@10c., the latter for choice City, ₩ ℔. Lard continues in good demand and buoyant; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter in port, an extreme rate for choice New City, and 14c. for February and March delivery ₩ ℔. Beef is in request and is firm; sales 300 bbls. at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams, $17 50@$19 ₩ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Butter continues in demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₩ ℔. Cheese continues in request, at 13c.@16c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and buoyant. Sales since our last 750 hhds., including New-Orleans at 11½c.@15½c., and Cuba at 11c.@12½c.; also, 800 boxes Havana at 13c.@14c. ₩ ℔. Refined Sugars are in good demand at 13½c.@17½c. ₩ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 ℔s., at 12c.@12½c., the latter an extreme rate; 140 pkgs. Grease at 10⅞c.@11c. ₩ ℔.

TOBACCO—The trade in Leaf is moderate at well maintained prices; sales, 278 hhds. Kentucky, at 12½c.@16½c. ₩ ℔.; on manufactured, a large business doing at advancing rates.

WHISKY—Has been quite unsettled to-day, opening with sales reported of 750 bbls., at from $1 down to 96c.; but closing with buyers refusing to pay over 90c.@95c. for State and Western, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Flour, at 10½d.@1s.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.; 250 bbls. Pork, at 2s., part at 1s. 6d.; 250 pkgs. Provisions, at 10s.@20s. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 20 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 40s. For London, 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 6d.; 13,000 bushels Wheat, at 5d.; 20 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; 100 pkgs. Bacon, &c., at 20s.; and 50 bales Hemp, at 20s.; also a British brig, with Provisions, at 19s. For Glasgow—7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d.; 20 tons Provisions, at 18s. 6d. For Belfast—1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. For Bristol—150 bbls. Tallow, at 20s. For Antwerp—25 tons heavy goods, at 20s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been an Oldenburgh bark, 755 tons, to Hong Kong or Shanghai, at £1,900; an Austrian bark, 380 tons, to Hong Kong, privilege to Shanghai, equal to about £1,100; a Prussian bark, 485 tons, to Holyhead, E., 20,000 bushels Wheat, at 4s. 9d.; a British brig, 180 tons, to Cadiz, 45,000 Light Pipe Staves, at $32; 200 bbls. Petroleum, at $1 75, and 6 tons Timber, at $10; four ships from Chincha Islands to Cork for orders, to a port in the United Kingdom, Guano, £4; a schooner, 126 tons, to Tampico and back, $2,000—part gold; a British schooner, 130 tons, to the Windward, 60c. gold, and back from Porto Rico, Sugar, 50c., and Molasses, $4, on and under deck; a British brig, 179 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 50c., half gold; a British schooner, 180 tons, same voyage, Sugar, 50c.; a bark, 240 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 45c., and Molasses, $4, under deck; a British schooner, 74 tons, same voyage, $1,000, half gold; a brig from north side Cuba to New-York, 45c.; two British barks from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, Sugar, 47½c., or if Molasses, $3 75; a British bark, 519 tons, to Cardenas, $2,000—gold; a British brig, 252 tons, to Havana, $1,100—gold; a Br. ship, 574 tons, to Callao and back to United States or Europe; Br. ship *Mary Durkee*, to Australia; a Br. brig, 1,300 bbls., to Genoa, Petroleum; one, 194 tons, to Antwerp; ship *E. H. Taylor*, 1,080 tons, to San Francisco; a new ship, 850 tons, at Boston, thence to San Francisco; a Br. bark, 560 tons, at Boston, thence to Buenos Ayres and back to New-York or Boston; and a brig, 255 tons, to Santa Cruz, Cuba, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

New-York	Jan. 16	New-York	Southampton.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Jan. 16	Portland	Liverpool.
Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	Dec. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
City of London	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Dec. 31	Liverpool	Portland.
Anglia	Jan. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Scotia	Jan. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.
Yazoo	Jan. 13	New-York	New-Orleans.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York*	New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York*	New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 8	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Portland, close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent, by the *New-York*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Ireland, by the *City of Baltimore*, close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

The Twentieth regiment U. S. Colored troops is full to the maximum. The Twenty-sixth regiment will be raised by the same Committee, under the same general regulations, except that no premium will be paid to persons bringing recruits. For further information and for positions as line officers, address in writing,

VINCENT COLYER,
General Superintendent,
No. 350 4th-st., New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BOY MISSING.—GEORGE BUGLE, A BOY BETWEEN 9 and 10 years of age, of German parentage, has been missing since the middle of September last. He was living at the time with Chas. Puchts, druggist, Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., and is believed to have started for his home in Hudson Co., N. J. He is stout built, good-sized boy, with light brown hair and blue eyes; was dressed in dark gray mixed pants, blue sack jacket, brown straw hat and boots. His father died in Virginia in the United States service; and any information in regard to the boy will be thankfully received by his mother. Newspapers in the vicinity of New-York would be doing a kindly act by extending this notice. Address M. ARMSTRONG, Jr., No. 10 Ferry-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

$126 A YEAR FOR BOARD, WASHING and thorough tuition of nice lads under ten, at a very select children's boarding school, not distant from New-York. For interview, &c., Address COMFORT, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address

LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York. For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A Commercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Terms $42 per quarter. Admission at all times. Send for circulars, to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

A CHRISTIAN HOME FOR SIX BOYS, with special care and instruction, in the family of an experienced teacher. Address Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED A FEMALE TEACHER for a school in Brooklyn, competent to instruct in French, drawing, mathematics, vocal and instrumental music. Address H. M., *Times* Office, Box No. 194 with place of residence.

WANTED—IN A SCHOOL, A SUPERIOR INstructress of music and French, or of English, with music, French or Latin; an Episcopalian preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 274, Middletown, Conn.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS.

THE GENESEE FARMER

is published in one of the best wheat and fruit regions of the United States. Each volume contains 384 royal octavo pages, handsomely illustrated with engravings, and filled with matter of interest to every farmer, fruit-grower and horticulturist.

A complete set of the five last volumes of the *Genesee Farmer* for the years 1858-9, 1860, '61 and '62, substantially bound, with a complete index, will be sent by express, prepaid, for $5.

The volume for 1863 is now ready, and will be sent by mail prepaid for $1 25; or the whole set of six volumes (1858-9, 1860, '61, '62 and '63) will be sent together by express, prepaid, for $6.

THE RURAL ANNUAL
AND
HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY

is a little book of 120 pages, published at the commencement of each year by the Editor of the *Genesee Farmer*. It was started in 1856, and a new volume, containing entirely new matter, has been published each year. The complete set of eight numbers, (1856, '57, '58, '59, '60, '61, '62, and '63,) handsomely bound in two volumes, will be sent to any address, prepaid by mail, on receipt of $2 50.

The six volumes of the *Genesee Farmer*, (for the years 1858, '59, '60, '61, '62 and '63,) and the complete set of the *Rural Annual*, handsomely bound, will be sent together by express for $8.

THE RURAL ANNUAL FOR 1864

is now ready, and will be sent prepaid, by return mail, on receipt of 25 cents.

THE GENESEE FARMER FOR 1864.

A new volume of the *Genesee Farmer* commences with the January number. Now is the time to subscribe. Only 75 cents a year. A copy of the *Farmer* will be sent free to all who wish to examine it before subscribing.

Address JOSEPH HARRIS,
Rochester, N. Y.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS, held at this office, present Commissioners Draper, Bell, Nicholson and Grinnell, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections learn with deep sorrow the death of Dr. E. O. ROWE, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, and tender our sincere sympathies to his family and friends.

Resolved, That a copy of this be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Extract from the minutes.

(Signed) JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Clerk.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the class held in the College Hall of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13, 1864, a Committee was appointed to draft resolutions, of which the following is a copy.

J. C. GOODRIDGE, JR., Secretary.

BELLEVUE COLLEGE.

BELLEVUE COLLEGE, Jan. 13, 1864.

Whereas, It has seemed good to Almighty God to call from life, while in the earnest performance of his duties, Dr. EUGENE O. ROWE, member of the graduating class, and connected with the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital, therefore, we, the members of the class of 1863 and 1864, in token of the heartfelt respect and appreciation in which we hold his memory, do hereby resolve.

1. That we are called upon to mourn the loss of one, whose rare talents, whose zeal and industry, whose enthusiastic love of science, had already borne fruit in an opening career of usefulness, and who, had life been spared him, promised to stand in the foremost ranks of the profession of his choice.

2. That in his death we recognize and applaud the rare fidelity with which he devoted himself to his duties, the unselfish spirit which made him ever ready to watch and labor for the sick and suffering, and the Christian heroism which rendered him indifferent to his own danger, while contributing to the relief of others.

3. That we offer our warmest sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased.

4. That, as a last tribute of respect to his memory, we will attend his funeral in a body.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his afflicted family, and that they be furnished the *Medical Times* for publication.

WM. G. HARRISON, Chairman.

W. J. LUSK,
JOS. J. YOUNG, } Committee.
L. L. TOZIER,

At a meeting of the Bellevue Medical Union, composed of the Hospital Staff, held Jan. 13, 1864, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased God, through pestilential disease, to deprive us of the kind presence of our dear friend and colleague, Dr. EUGENE O. ROWE;

Resolved, That we bear witness to his superior talents, his cultivated mind, and the high sense of honor which prompted him to sacrifice his life in the performance of professional duty, with the cheerfulness of one who did not fear to die.

Resolved, That we shall ever love to remember the endearing qualities of truth, manhood, and gentleness, which blended to form his character.

Resolved, That we desire to express our warm sympathy with the family of our dear friend and brother, feeling that their loss is ours, and praying that they may find consolation in Him who is able to bind up that which hath been broken.

(Signed) EMILIO L. MOLA, M. D.,
S. D. WADSWORTH, M.D., } Committee.
GEORGE ENGS, M. D.,

TO DEALERS IN POULTRY, GAME, &c.—The NEW-YORK SPORTSMEN'S CLUB call the attention of all persons dealing in game to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 23, 1862, chapter 474, entitled "An act for the preservation of Moose, Wild Deer, Birds, and fresh water Fish;" and hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that on and after the fifteenth day of January, 1864, the provisions of said act will be strictly enforced.

CHARLES H. HASWELL, President.
THADDEUS H. LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTEENTH ARTILLERY, N. Y. VOLS., }
No. 66 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 11, 1864. }

THIS REGIMENT, BY ORDER OF PROvost-Marshal Fry, has been placed on the same footing in regard to bounties and premium as old regiments in the field.

W. A. HOWARD, Col. Com'dg.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

WALL-STREET PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

For sale, the substantial 5-story and basement brick and brown-stone building, No. 4 Wall-st., conveniently fitted up for offices and well rented. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE.—ADMIRABLY located in a thriving village on the eastern shore of the Hudson, one hour from New-York. It has a good water power, beside steam-engine with 40-horse power, fit for a great variety of business. For a practical miller, wishing to secure a good investment and a fine business, it is a complete fortune. Price $4,500; terms to suit; worth nearer $7,500.

C. G. PRATT,
No. 38 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED
TO PURCHASE,
By ALLEN & BROWN,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, }
JOSIAH W. BROWN, } No. 96 Broadway.

Several first-class HOUSES, either on Madison or 5th-avs., or on the streets between the avenues.

Also, wanted, HOUSES and LOTS in any good and desirable location.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STORE IN THE CENTRE of the DRY GOODS MARKET, well and substantially built, with all the modern improvements, and affords an excellent opportunity for occupants. The ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS is particularly INVITED, as it pays EIGHT PER CENT. on the investment. For further particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FRAME HOUSES, WITH EXtensions, on Hunter-st., west side, 3d and 4th from Gates-av., Brooklyn. Furnace, range, bath, hot and cold water, and gas; within two blocks of Fulton-av. Railroad and 200 feet from proposed Gates-av. Railroad; vacant lots adjoining if desired. Price moderate; terms easy. Apply to JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WOOSTER-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A desirable house and lot, on Wooster-st., near Bleecker, producing a rental of $1,150.

Also, the extra wide lot, No. 186 Wooster-st., 26½x100.

Also, improved property on Houston, Thompson, Broome, Bayard and other streets; also, on 6th and 8th avs.

D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

VERY VALUABLE WATER RIGHT AND BULKHEAD on Corlaers-st., East River, and six lots of land, being the entire front on Corlaers-st., between Water and Front, is offered for sale by order of Executors. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND, 204 feet on the street, by 100 feet deep, with a neat cottage house, containing nine rooms; good garden, and a variety of fruit, &c., in Yorkville, near the Central Park. The house and three lots will be sold separate if desired. Apply to P. B. KNAPP, No. 362 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—A WELL-BUILT BRICK HOUSE, in a good location, Prince-st., near Macdougal; high ceilings, marble stoop, gas, Croton, speaking-tubes and marble mantels; everything in complete order; at a bargain. Inquire at No. 313 Canal-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A FIFTH-AVENUE LOT, BELOW 38th-st., best location on the avenue, 31x100 feet; also, a first-class brown-stone house, 20x55, on Murray Hill, $17,000; one furnished house, with possession Feb. 1, $14,000. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE-STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to

JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR LEASE—On 7th-av., near 14th-st.; an excellent house, well furnished, with immediate possession; rent low. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 38 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front houses on East 30th-st., (Phelps'-place); size 22½ by 60 each; lot full depth; will be sold at a low price, and possession given 1st of May next. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, and a few doors from Madison-square. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110. House 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER, at Montrose Point, near Verplanck's Point, a country residence, consisting of 33 acres of land, comprising several beautiful building sites, with large brick house and all necessary outbuildings.

This place is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location. It is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Bushnell, Watkinson, Luqueer, &c., and is accessible at all times by steamboat and railroad, being one mile from East Haverstraw, half mile from Cruger's, and two and a half miles from Peekskill. Price $14,000.

For further particulars apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 115 West 13th-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the desirable dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Commutation fee by railroad to New-York, $80 per annum. Price, $5,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT VALENTINE'S HILL, NORTH Yonkers, a beautiful country seat—house and buildings, elegant and substantial, 24 acres of land, water, furnace, tiled hall and painted, bow-windows in library; cellar flagged. Price, $20,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITHIN THIRTY MILES FROM the City Hall, New-York, an elegant country seat on the Sound shore, having great advantages for boating, bathing and fishing. The house and outbuildings are nearly new and all in good order. Fruit in abundance of choice varieties. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE RESIdences, with about one acre of land to each, pleasantly situated near Station, and about sixteen miles from the City. Price of one $3,300; the other, $4,200. Terms to suit. Apply at No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

FARMS.

STATE PREMIUM FARM FOR SALE—In Seneca County, near Geneva.—The celebrated farm formerly owned by John Delafield, Esq., concerning which frequent mention has been made in the publications of the State Agricultural Society. The farm is now offered for sale by executors of the late owner, to close an estate. This farm is probably not surpassed by any in the State for productiveness, value, and good condition. Two-thirds of it is thoroughly underdrained.

The entire estate, consisting of over 350 acres, (about 50 in wood,) is located within half a mile of Seneca Lake, and in full view of the city of Geneva. The farm is mostly level, gently sloping toward the Lake. The buildings are first class, numerous, and in good repair.

This farm is highly recommended to a man of means, as a first-class investment, and is adjacent to the farms of Robert J. Swan, Esq., and John Johnson, the celebrated Scotch farmer. Half or two-thirds can remain on mortgage. For terms, &c., apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hackettstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber,

HENRY MILLER,
Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

HALL TO LET.—THE CHURCH OF MESSIAH, on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, will be let for lectures, concerts, &c. For terms, apply to H. M. McQUOID, No. 98 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET DOWN TOWN—A LARGE FIRST-class boarding-house full of boarders. For particulars apply to JOHN BRUSH, No. 240 Broadway.

PART OF LOFTS TO LET OF NO. 319 Broadway. Inquire of LEE, BLISS & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, and an excellent baker. Call at No. 77 West 28th-st., top floor, front room.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN, with good City reference, wants a situation; is a first-rate family cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK—WAITRESS.—AN EXCELLENT cook and thorough waitress, both understanding their business, desire to be placed together in a private family. Can be seen at their place, No. 32 West 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, lately arrived, a situation as chambermaid, or would take care of children, and is a good plain sewer. A good home more an object than wages. Apply at No. 555 2d-av., 2d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 303 West 33d-st., for 2 days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 433 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, as children's maid and seamstress; or as chambermaid and seamstress; advertiser can cut out, and make children's frocks to fit; understands family sewing; suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has first-class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address N., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged woman, who is thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or one or two grown children; can take full charge; is a neat sewer; the best City reference. Apply at No. 462 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO THORoughly understands her business, wishes a situation as nurse; would assist with chamberwork, if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, as seamstress, by a competent person, an English Protestant; can operate on any machine; would wait on young ladies or grown children; can be seen for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COLORED CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A colored young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above, or as nurse and sewer. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a respectable single man; understands his business and is sober and obliging, and is perfectly competent in every respect, as he has the best of City references. A note addressed to T. J., care of P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway, for two days, shall be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—A LADY WISHES A SITUAtion in City or country for her coachman, who has lived with her for two years, and who understands his business; she takes pleasure in recommending him to any gentleman who may require his services. Apply at No. 271 Broadway, Rooms No. 10 and 11.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a respectable young man; is a good, careful driver; will make himself generally useful; no objections to go a short distance in the country; reference from his last employer. Call on or address D. N., No. 152 Elizabeth-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION to work on a farm; thoroughly understands his business, the care of horses and a good milker; willing to make himself generally useful; the best of reference from his last employer. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPETENT male help, such as coachmen, clerks, waiters, porters, bar-tenders, private servants, small boys, farm hands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Also female help.

HELP WANTED

TRAVELING SALESMAN WANTED—BY A paper warehouse. A person of the right stamp, who can influence trade, and is thoroughly conversant with the paper business, may address L. T. VALENTINE, New-York, by letter, only, stating full particulars, salary required, &c.; none other need apply.

A COOK.—WANTED, A THOROUGH COOK TO go to Staten Island; must have the best City reference, and one from her last place; none others need apply; liberal wages will be paid to one who suits. The lady will see any applicants at No. 32 Cliff-st., from 10½ to 11 o'clock on Thursday.

A BOY.—WANTED A BOY BETWEEN 12 AND 15 years of age to apprentice at the sign and ornamental painting; one having a taste for drawing. Apply, with specimens, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, TO GO A short distance in the country, to take care of a gentleman who is afflicted with rheumatism. Apply between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 210 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT COPYIST AND CORRESpondent in a mercantile house; one acquainted with stenography preferred. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 3,429 Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN as assistant cashier, in a dry goods jobbing house. Address, stating amount of salary required, with reference, H, Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED RETAIL CLERK in a Drug establishment; none but those having good references need apply.

A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 141 William-st.

WAITRESS WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS private family; one who is tall and genteel, and who thoroughly understands her business, may apply at Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED AT ONCE—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 21 years of age, in an iron store; one that has some knowledge of book-keeping. Address Box No. 4,868 Post-office.

PIANOFORTE MAKERS.—WANTED, TWO good regulators and two good finishers. Apply at No. 75 East 13th-st.

WOVEN SKIRT-TRIMMERS WANTED.—None but the very best hands need apply, at J. W. BRADLEY'S Skirt manufactory. Entrance 81 Reade-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS

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ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 168 Tremont-st., No. 180 Broadway,
Boston. New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF
TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

ORANGE COUNTY WINES.—JAQUES BROS. Grape Wines are to be had in any quantity desired, at their place of business, at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., or of their agents in all parts of the country; send for a circular. A liberal discount to dealers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A room with partial board, in a family, where there are few boarders; location between 8th and 23d streets, and 4th and 6th avs.; best of references. Address, stating every particular, C. P. S., Box 2,025 Post-office.

A PHYSICIAN, LIVING IN A BEAUTIful part of this city, can let one or two gentlemen have a suite of pleasant rooms. Inquire at No. 310 West 23d-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, by a young man. Address G., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE OR LEASE A MACHINEshop, or a suitable building for one, near a water front, by the Journeyman Machinists' Association. Address, stating situation and terms, J. A. L. PARDEE, Superintendent, No. 187 Bowery.

WANTED—AT LOW RENT IN NEW YORK OR Brooklyn, a small store in a locality suited for selling new and second-hand books. Please address Rev. S. UHLFELDER, Harlem, N. Y.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them will ever use any others. Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The Love Chase.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—A Bull in a China Shop—The Pretty Widow of Mill Hill—Cousin Cherry.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Bohemian Girl.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Effrontes.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated at Chattanooga on Tuesday, says that a severe cavalry fight occurred on Sunday last, at a place called Strawberry Plains, 35 miles northeast of Knoxville, in which the enemy suffered severely. The same dispatch announces that Longstreet has been heavily reinforced from the armies of Lee and Johnston, and this affair indicates either that the rebel General intends to advance upon Knoxville, or to annoy our forces by cavalry dashes. The opposing pickets are reported to be fronting each other at Blair's Cross Roads, and Longstreet's Headquarters are at Red Bridge. His position is said to be a splendid one. Forrest's cavalry force is said to have been badly handled lately in East and Middle Tennessee, but most of the command managed to escape. Johnston shows a strong front at Tunnel Hill and Dalton.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in commenting upon Gen. Averill's late cavalry raid in Western Virginia, remarks: "The amount of property destroyed is estimated at five millions, not including several saltpetre works which, during the march, were demolished. The people of the country were found to be in a state of the blackest ignorance as to the *status* of the rebellion. They had not heard of the opening of the Mississippi, or of the success of Gen. Banks in Texas. The population generally were suffering, and non-producers were in a condition bordering on starvation. No one was disposed to sell produce, but generally those who had a surplus were forced to deliver it up for the benefit of the bogus Government. The citizens say they cannot endure their hardships much longer, and a strong rebellious sentiment is growing up. Gen. Averill deserves great credit for the skillful manner in which he directed the expedition, and too much praise cannot be accorded to the officers and men for their bravery and unsurpassed endurance.

Gen. Heintzelman, by order of the President, has been placed in command of the Northern Department, which will be composed of the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, with headquarters at Columbus, Ohio.

Gen. Grant is reported to have left Knoxville, via Cumberland Gap, and to be making a complete circuit of his department. The army at Chattanooga is in good condition, and has plenty to eat. The weather is very cold, but there is little sickness.

The troops in Paducah and Mayfield, Ky., consisting of part of the Fifty-eighth Illinois infantry, One Hundred and Twenty-second Illinois infantry, and Tennessee cavalry, have captured about 400 guerrillas within the past two months, and nine of them, including several officers, will be sent to Columbus, Ky., to-morrow morning.

The Sandusky *Register* announces the recapture of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Johnson and Capt. D. B. Coulter, who escaped from Johnson's Island a few days since. They were taken near Sandusky. Lieut. Col. W. H. Luse, another of the fugitives, was taken on the train as it arrived from Newark.

The Louisville *Journal* of Saturday says it is reported that Brig.-Gen. J. T. Boyle has been relieved from the command of the District of Kentucky by Gen. Jacob Ammen, appointed his successor. Gen. Boyle will go into the field.

Brig.-Gen. H. D. Terry, with the first brigade of the Third division of the Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac passed through Wheeling, Va., on Saturday last, en route for Lake Erie, probably to guard the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island.

Kit Carson has been made a Brigadier.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson reported back the bill authorizing another Assistant Secretary of War. Mr. Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that five thousand copies of Gen. McClellan's report be printed for the use of the Senate. Mr. Lane, of Kansas, introduced a bill fixing the price of gold, providing that it shall not be sold at a price higher than the price paid for United States six per cent. bonds, at the regular market in New-York, except for exportation by merchants to pay debts. The resolution for the expulsion of Senator Davis, of Kentucky, was then taken up, and the remainder of the session was occupied in speeches by Messrs. Wilson and Davis, which are reported at considerable length in our dispatches.

In the House yesterday Mr. Dawes, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution admitting William Jane, as the delegate from Dacotah—this action not to prejudice the claims of the contestant. A resolution by Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, to explain and define the Confiscation Act, elicited considerable discussion. The object of the resolution was to make the bill conform to the Constitution, working the forfeiture of estate only during the lifetime of the offender. Messrs. Cox and Kernan, (Dems.,) opposed the resolution. The resolution was recommitted. The bill for the reimbursement of Pennsylvania's war expenses was postponed until Thursday. A resolution was adopted to print ten thousand copies of the reports of Gens. Grant and McClellan. Mr. Steele, of New-York, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, said, in response to the resolution calling upon them to investigate the prevalence of the small-pox in the District, that there was no occasion for alarm. In the Committee of the Whole on the President's Message, Mr. Yeaman, of Kentucky, spoke at length upon the President's plan of reconstruction. He said he would never vouch for the unconditional Unionism of Kentucky.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the matters noticed was a resolution empowering the Committee on Cities and Villages to inquire into the practicability of consolidating the several departments of the New York City Government, and reducing the expenses thereof; also, a bill to regulate the rate of milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

In the Assembly a bill was introduced to increase the pay of the members of the Metropolitan Police force as follows: Captains, $1,500; Sergeants, $1,200; Patrolmen, $1,000, and Doormen, 800; also a bill prohibiting non-residents from holding stands in the New-York markets; also a bill to incorporate the National Club. A resolution was offered condemnatory of concert saloons, and calling for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the same. Mr. Reed called up his resolutions complimentary to Gen. Grant, which were adopted.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Halifax *Citizen* says that Braine, who captured the *Chesapeake* swindled numerous citizens in Halifax last Summer out of sums ranging from 25 shillings to $25, by pretending to be a publisher of Montreal, and about to issue a mercantile and statistical work of Canada and the Provinces, for which he solicited subscriptions and advertisements. The work has not yet appeared, and the money doubtless helped to fit out his piratical expedition. Braine is still skulking somewhere in the Provinces.

The Stock Market was again active yesterday, and a very large business was done. Money was also active, and the banks were lending out their interest-bearing legal tenders to the brokers at par and accumulated interest. Other lenders got 7 per cent. interest on call loans, in gold, equal to 10½ per cent. per annum. Gold was less firm than on Tuesday.

Business in Flour yesterday was limited, and prices closed rather heavily. Wheat was in fair demand and firm. Corn was more active and steady. The transactions in Provisions were restricted by the high prices asked. Groceries were less freely dealt in. Cotton was in good request and firmer. Whisky was much depressed and quite unsettled. Metals, Indigo, Wool, Salt and Manilla Hemp were more sought after. The freight market was rather quiet, with 529 vessels of all classes in port.

The Army of the Potomac and Re-enlistments.

Among all our armies none will occupy a prouder place when the history of the war shall be written than the Army of the Potomac. Besides a picked rebel army with chosen leaders, it has been forced to contend against the procrastinating incompetency or the rash zeal of its own officers, yet it has remained firm and steadfast amid all disasters, and now it is making a crowning exhibition of heroic patriotism, which the people, whom it represents and serves, can never forget. In reply to the appeals of the Government it is stated that at least three-fourths, and perhaps even a larger proportion of the veterans who have dug under McClellan, and fought and marched under Pope, Burnside, Hooker and Meade, are reënlisting for another three years' term of service, and hardly a day passes that we do not have new proof of the fact in large accessions to the scores of bronzed and hardy soldiers who throng our streets.

Certainly, if any combination of circumstances could weary our brave men of the war for the Union, the campaign in Virginia, during the last three years, would have accomplished this result, yet these soldiers show no signs of discouragement, no desire to shift to the shoulders of others the work which they have undertaken. Each one of them feels that in camp, on the march and on the battle-field, he has done his duty to himself and to his country, and, leaving the responsibility of failure with those to whom it properly belongs, he declares his willingness to risk his life again in the sacred cause for which he has already suffered so much. At this new call of their country, these brave men wheel into line by companies and regiments with fewer absentees than they had on parade or upon the battle-field. Such a spontaneous and unanimous exhibition of patriotism as this is instructive and most inspiring. It will incite the people to new efforts to recruit the thinned ranks of these veteran regiments, and will strike despair to the hearts of the rebels who have calculated so confidently, when the Spring campaign shall open, upon finding gaps in the firm lines which have heretofore so steadily resisted their advance upon the National Capital.

Very few of these men reënter the service because they are enamored of the hardships of a soldier's life, or because they prefer army rations to the food they could so easily earn if they choose to resume the occupations which they abandoned when they first enlisted. They have had opportunities of learning the temper of the rebel soldiers which we at home do not enjoy, and they have a well founded conviction that Gen. Lee will find it difficult to keep his army in Virginia during another campaign. Gettysburgh did much to break the resolution of these champions of the rebel cause; but the fire in their rear at Vicksburgh and Chattanooga has effected still more, and they will fight in the future with the determination of despair, and in the hope of postponing that submission to the Government which they see is inevitable, rather than with the expectation of achieving substantial triumphs for the Confederacy. It is not strange, therefore, that the soldiers who have suffered so much to accomplish this very result should be determined to reap the fruits of their labors.

Pecuniary considerations have, of course, had something to do with the promotion of reënlistments. The soldiers were justified in expecting liberal bounties, and it was the duty of the Government to offer them. Their acceptance by so large a number of the veterans will have a most beneficial effect in removing a great cause of bickering and jealousy between the earlier and more recent volunteers, and a homogeneity of temper will thus be effected, which may have a most important bearing upon the Spring campaign.

In applauding the patriotism which has actuated the veterans of the Army of the Potomac in continuing in the service, we would not be regarded as depreciating that displayed by the Western heroes, who have so unanimously declared their purpose to follow Gen. Grant's victorious standard through other campaigns. The privations of camp life are as great and, perhaps, even more severe in Tennessee than in Virginia, and the rebel bullets there have been quite as fatal. In the West, however, our veterans have the glorious memories of Donelson, Vicksburgh and Chattanooga, with their substantial trophies, to look back upon, and to incite them to new sacrifices; and there, consequently, the unhappy and demoralizing discussions regarding the merits of respective leaders have been avoided. In Virginia, on the contrary, our soldiers declare their determination to continue the struggle, despite all the discouragements which have heretofore multiplied in their path, strong in the faith that an early future will bring the crowning glory which the past has denied them. To one and all of these noble veterans—to those who have returned and are still to come from the battle-fields of the West, as well as to those who have kept back the invader from our own homes—we should extend a cordial and hearty welcome; such an one as will demonstrate most emphatically that we appreciate the sacrifices which they have made, and that our earnest sympathies shall attend them when they leave us to encounter new hardships and dangers.

Foreign Criticisms on our Prize Courts.

There have been frequent complaints made against the proceedings of our prize Courts, both here and in Europe. The complaints on this side of the water have been mainly directed to the practical working of the Courts and the officials, and in these we have sometimes been compelled to join. The complaints of our sailors and others as to the custody and disposition of prize property, and the expenses attending prize proceedings in this port, may have some foundation. But when there come to us from abroad complaints which attack the principles of law laid down by our Courts, misstate the facts of the cases, or attribute to the Judges views which they have never expressed, and then make these misstatements the ground of attacks upon them, the case is quite different. The reputation of our Courts and of their decisions, as correct exponents of prize law, is too valuable to be suffered thus groundlessly to be assailed. An article from the *Memorial Diplomatique*, (Paris,) extracts from which we published a day or two since, is of the character indicated.

The complaint is opened by the announcement that Judge Betts "summarily and at the single sitting of the 1st of August last condemned seven English merchant vessels and their cargoes as prize of war." If it is intended by this to say that the condemnations were without the fullest hearing, the charge is false. And it is difficult to see why the statement should have been made except with this intention. There was certainly nothing whatever remarkable in the fact that the Judge should on one day announce his decision in seven cases which he had previously heard.

There are but two of these cases, however, which the article proceeds to consider—those of the *Springbok* and the *Stephen Hart*, and the writer does not hesitate to say, after "attentively examining all the documents and the evidence" in the cases, that "never did any tribunal pronounce judgments more repugnant to justice than are these condemnations." We have also examined the cases, and we deny the charge most emphatically.

Taking first the case of the *Stephen Hart*, we find several extraordinary misstatements in what the writer says about it. He says that the case of the *Stephen Hart* "does not differ essentially from that of the *Springbok*," and then says that in the cargo of the *Springbok* there was nothing "really contraband of war, except one dozen rifle bayonets and swords." We will see as to the correctness of this statement presently. But assuming it to be true, the statement that there was no essential difference between the two cases is a gross misrepresentation. The cargo of the *Stephen Hart* was, every article of it, contraband of war. She had on board 10,820 rifles and muskets, four rifled Blakely cannon, with 1,008 shells *loaded and capped*, 635,000 cartridges, 100,000 percussion caps, 7,800 pounds of cannon powder, 625 gross of buttons for the rebel army, marked C. S. A., and a large quantity of army boots, blankets, cloths, medicines, lint, army trimmings, &c., &c., every article of which was "of value for use in the army and navy of the United States," except the rebel buttons. It was even described by the claimants themselves as "a cargo of arms, ammunition and military clothing."

Again, the writer says that "neither the *Springbok* nor the *Stephen Hart* has been accused of running the blockade, both having been condemned for having on board contraband of war." This is also untrue. It is stated as one of the grounds of the decision in each case that the vessels were navigated with the intent to violate the blockade.

These misstatements of fact are sufficient to characterize the article. But when we come to the statements of the points of law involved, we find a still graver misrepresentation. Thus the article pretends to quote the ground of the judgment against the *Stephen Hart* as follows:

> "To subject a cargo to the penalty of confiscation as contraband, it is an erroneous assumption that its destination must be directly or immediately to the enemy's country or enemy's port. It is quite sufficient if its ultimate destination be established for the use of the army or navy of the enemy. If such be the ulterior destination, the penalty of condemnation is incurred, although it be designed to use an intermediate or neutral port as one of transhipment of the cargo."

The nearest approach which we can find to this pretended quotation is the following:

> "In order to constitute the unlawfulness of the transportation of *contraband goods*, it is not necessary that the immediate destination of the vessel and cargo should be to an enemy's country or port; for *if the goods are contraband* and destined to the direct use of the enemy's army or navy, the transportation is illegal."

Thus it will be seen that while the article charges Judge Betts with holding that the ultimate destination of any cargo to the enemy's country is enough to make it contraband, what the Judge does hold is that, if the cargo is contraband, the ultimate destination of it to the enemy makes it prize, and what he says has no reference at all to a cargo of lawful goods.

The article charges that this decision comprehends three

> "Flagrant violations of international law, namely:
> 1. The arbitrary assimilation of ordinary articles of commerce to contraband of war.
> 2. Arbitrary seizure of an entire cargo because it comprised a few articles of alleged contraband of war.
> 3. Capture and illegal condemnation of neutral property, under neutral flag, on its way from one neutral port to another, on the pretext that said property had an ulterior destination to one of the belligerents."

We deny that either of them are to be found in it. The cargo of the *Stephen Hart* was not "ordinary articles of commerce." It was rifles, cannon, powder, loaded shells and military clothing. And the entire cargo was composed of these articles. The first two violations are thus disposed of. As to the third, the vessel and cargo were claimed to be neutral property, no doubt. But there was positive evidence that the man who put the property on board, and who gave the instructions as to the disposal of it, was not S. Isaacs, Campbell & Co., the claimants, but one Hughes, a rebel agent. The vessel, also, though running under the British flag, was shown to have been owned in New-Orleans, and to have been transferred, if indeed she was transferred, under such circumstances as not to change the title and free her from liability to condemnation as rebel property.

The vessel was, indeed, alleged to be going to Cardenas; but there was evidence amply sufficient to justify the Court in believing that she was never really destined for that port. The mate proved that he was employed by Hughes after conversation with Wm. L. Yancey and other rebels, to run the blockade, and detailed the whole circumstances of the transaction. There was found on board the vessel, concealed, several letters to the mate, one of which accompanied a chart of Charleston, and directions for entering that port, which were sent to him by the writer of the letter, who also inclosed letters to be delivered by him in case he reached any Southern port, expressed the warmest wishes for his success, and gave utterance to the strongest Southern feelings. We cannot go over all the circumstances. They showed conclusively that, although the pretence was put forth of a neutral cargo in a neutral vessel sailing between neutral ports, the undertaking was really an effort by rebel agents to run the blockade with a large cargo of contraband articles.

We have no fear of a reversal of the decision by the Supreme Court, or a protest from any of the Maritime Powers about it. The mere statement of the facts of the case would be sufficient to render such a protest ridiculous.

The case of the *Springbok* is somewhat different, but we will not at this moment discuss its merits.

What is Longstreet About?—Though the news from East Tennessee may not be strictly reliable, yet there is undoubtedly sufficient truth in it to give affairs in that vicinity an important and interesting aspect. We shall not be surprised at a resumption of offensive movements on the part of Longstreet's force, so far as may be possible. Three weeks ago, in these columns, we alluded to the great facility with which Longstreet could be reinforced from Lee. At that time it was announced, through rebel sources, that all the small commands which had been prowling and hovering around Burnside's advance, on the Virginia and North Carolina border, had effected a junction with Longstreet. Once with his rear upon a line of communication with Richmond, Longstreet could be comparatively well supplied—as well as Lee's army is. Averill's raid, though destroying immense quantities of stores, which the rebels could ill afford to lose, only interrupted railroad communication for about a week. The President of the road published a card to this effect in the Richmond papers about a week after Averill left Salem. There is really no reason, then, why Longstreet may not have received men as well as supplies. Lee, counting, as well he might, upon the inactivity of the Army of the Potomac, could safely spare him probably twenty thousand men, giving him, with his former force, an army fully fifty thousand strong.

It is hardly creditable that an offensive movement at any point will be begun at this season of the year. But, taking into consideration the desperate necessities of the rebels, it is not to be wondered if they run desperate risks for the sake of achieving even some small success, which may tend to dispel the deep gloom which now darkens the hopes of the Confederacy, and augurs its utter ruin. And there is no more promising field for operations now than the East Tennessee Valley. A movement can be made there, if anywhere. We do not believe that any of Bragg's late defeated crew, now said to be under Johnston, have joined Longstreet. It is not possible that that beaten host should yet be in any condition for service, at any point, save in defending the line south of Chattanooga, and in front of Rome and Dalton. Longstreet could give us considerable annoyance by keeping up merely a threatening attitude with his old force, worn out and suffering though it may be. As yet, his movements do not seem to positively indicate anything else, and in his first onset his cavalry seem to have been badly cut up and driven back. If the rebels are determined on another struggle for East Tennessee, Gen. Grant will undoubtedly accommodate them. But their prospects of success are certainly poorer than at any previous time. Our communications between Chattanooga and Knoxville are well open—by river from Chattanooga to Loudon, and by rail thence to Knoxville. Gen. Grant was at Knoxville only a few days ago, from which point he journeyed overland to Lexington, Ky., via Cumberland Gap, and thence to Louisville, and back to Nashville. He has thus made the complete circuit of his department, and personally inspected each military position.

Active Operations.—Those who are anxious to know when the Army of the Potomac will advance, and when the war is likely to come to a close, may be interested in knowing Gen. Meade's opinion on these points. He gave it in the course of two little speeches he made in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. In regard to the resumption of active work by the Army of the Potomac, he said: "We are making every effort to improve the present, and, *as soon as the weather moderates and the season will allow*, active operations will be commenced anew, and in earnest." As to the time when the war ought to close, he expressed himself thus: "The war must be ended by hard fighting, and it becomes every man, woman and child to work for the increase of our armies in the field, and when that is done I trust that *next Summer* will come to us with peace restored to the land, and happiness, contentment and prosperity pervading the entire country."

Chain or Suspension Ferry Bridges.—A bill prohibiting the use of chain or suspension bridges by ferry companies, has been introduced into the Assembly, and if it is sufficiently stringent in its provisions we trust that it will speedily become a law. The lives of hundreds, and in some instances of thousands of those doing business in this City, are daily put in jeopardy by exposure to the increasing risks of accident to structures of this description, and no legislation can be too prompt or decisive which shall effectually prevent the possibility of some startling catastrophe by compelling the substitution of floating for these suspension bridges. In some instances we are aware that those who have the control of ferries equipped with these chain-bridges represent that the water in the slips is so shallow that the change would be impracticable, but a dredging machine would certainly remove this obstacle in a very short time.

It is, after all, only a question of dollars and cents; and if the present lessees of the ferries interested are not willing to incur the comparatively trifling expense necessary to insure safety of life and limb to those who are compelled to patronize them, they should be obliged to give way to those who will deal more liberally and humanely with the public.

How a Lie Travels.—Not long since a clergyman named Hall, from New-Hampshire, said to be a member of the Christian Commission, visited the Army of the Potomac and had an interview with Gen. Meade. The Rev. Mr. Hall, like many other people, was curious to know why Gen. Meade's last campaign failed in its results. So he asked the General to tell him, which he did briefly, saying, among other things, "One of my generals failed me." Mr. Hall sent the particulars of this interview back to New-Hampshire, where, of course, they were printed in some country paper. To Gen. Meade's statement in reference to the General who failed, the Rev. Mr. Hall added in his own language, "this General was Gen. French, who was probably too drunk to know or do his duty." But this was so inserted as to make it appear that Gen. Meade had said it, and now we see the statement traveling over the country quoted as Gen. Meade's own remarks. Thus, through the morbid curiosity of a citizen, who could accomplish no possible good by the publication of such a story, a lie is put into Gen. Meade's mouth, and a probable calumny uttered against Gen. French, and both set upon their travels, with little chance of their being thoroughly contradicted. We send this after them, though feeling the truth of the old adage, that "a lie will travel a thousand miles while truth is putting on her boots."

"A Little Less Cider."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With due respect to Mr. Carl Benson's benevolent and sincere intentions, I desire to take exceptions to his recommendation of cider as "equal to the best of wines," (especially sweet wines,) "a very wholesome drink, good for the stomach and liver, and not bad for any organ."

The peculiar excellence of wine consists in the fact that its sugar, grape-sugar, corresponds to liver-sugar, and that, therefore, it supplies the liver and the general circulation with liver-sugar ready formed, a thing absolutely necessary in diseases in which the functions of the liver are deranged or lost.

Again, if one overloads his stomach with liver-sugar so that it is forced into the circulation without being at all acted on by the liver, its effects are harmless upon the constitution. But not so with the cane-sugar, the constituent of the sweet element in cider. This sugar must be digested by the liver, and converted into grape, or liver-sugar, before it is capable of benefitting the system, or fit to enter the circulation. Thus cider requires labor on the part of the digestive organs, while wine supersedes it, and is a substitute for it. Again, if the stomach is overloaded with sweet cider, its sugar may be most disastrous to the stomach and liver not only, but to the general health, by producing certain diseases well known to depend on undigested cane sugar, in consequence of a dyspepsia of the liver, or some organic disease of that organ. There is, as yet, no article known to physiologists which can take the place of the juice of the grape as a hygienic or remedial beverage. And until such an article is discovered, if there be such an one in all the realm of nature, it would be a pity to have the attention of our farmers and horticulturists, now beginning to be enlisted in the subject of grape-growing and wine-making, diverted from these objects. At the rate at which grape culture is spreading and extending throughout our country, it will not be a long time before wine will be as abundantly produced among us as cider is now. The only objection to the desire that such a supply of one of nature's best boons might be speedily given to us, is the absolute certainty that its use will be excessive, perverted and abused. Not only will the excessive use of even wine lead to dissipation and immoralities, but to diseases also. Its acids and earthy salts will cut out the organic elements of the blood, and predispose to calculous and other diseases. In proportion as we become a wine-drinking, we must become, not a fat (swine) eating, but a flesh (muscle) eating nation. By this change, wine may be to us a healthy and advantageous addition to our table, demoralizing us only as any other good article of diet could do, viz., by surfeiting.

Jan. 13, 1864. O. K. SAMMIS, M. D.

Dinner to the Officers of the Fortieth Regiment.—Last evening the officers of the Fortieth (Mozart) regiment, New-York Volunteers, were very handsomely entertained by an elegant dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, given by Mr. Rogers, the sutler of the regiment. The officers were nearly all present, together with a number of invited guests, among whom were Gen. Ward and several of his staff, Col. Farnham, of the Excelsior brigade, and others. After the cloth was removed, a couple of hours were spent in sentiments and speeches. The company broke up at an early hour, all well pleased with the affair. Gen. Ward will shortly leave for his command in the Army of the Potomac.

Reports from Cairo.

Cairo, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Over 3,500 refugees from various parts of the South have passed through Cairo since July last, 3,000 of whom have received pecuniary aid from the United States Sanitary Agent here. Six thousand dollars have been thus applied from funds specially contributed by the people for the purpose. Persons wishing to contribute to this noble charity can address N. E. Shipman, United States Sanitary Agent, Cairo, Ill.

Nearly 100 deserters and stragglers were forwarded to their regiments to-day by the Provost-Marshal.

Louisville, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

James Walker, of New-York, the celebrated painter, left for Chattanooga to-day, to make preliminary sketches for paintings of the battles at Chattanooga and Chickamauga.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The Consolidation of Our Municipal Departments.

Proposed Rate of Pay to the Metropolitan Police.

BILLS NOTICED AND INTRODUCED.

SENATE.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Laimbeer—To reimburse regiments of the National Guard for clothing, equipments and camp equipage destroyed or lost in the service of the United States.

By Mr. Williams—Relative to contracts for canal repairs; also relative to the fees of Justices of the Peace in civil and criminal cases.

By Mr. Humphrey—A general bill to legalize the acts of the Boards of Supervisors in raising bounty money.

By Mr. Munger—Relative to the service of process in Justices' Courts; also, providing for a reporter in the County Court and the Court of Sessions of Monroe County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Dutcher—To regulate the rate of milk-freight on the Harlem Railroad.

By Mr. Andrews—To amend the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society; also, to amend the charter of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society.

Mr. Laimbeer introduced the following, saying that he thought the object sought to be accomplished could be best attained in this way than by the introduction of a bill at the outset, as he had proposed a few days ago:

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York demand some alterations in or the reconstruction of the various departments, and the reduction of the present exorbitant salaries now being paid to the heads of the said departments and other City and County officers and their subordinates, and deeming that a consolidation of the departments would be for the best interests of the citizens and the taxpayers; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report what departments in their opinion should be revised, and the salaries of what City and County officers could be reduced, and the remedy best calculated to remove the evils complained of, and the said Committee have power to report by bill.

Mr. Field moved to strike out the last clause in the resolution giving the Committee authority to send for persons and papers. He said he had not the slightest objection to the proposed investigation, but he was opposed to clothing the Committee with such broad power, to create expense. He was certain that all the facts needed could be obtained in the ordinary way.

Mr. Laimbeer said he could not imagine how the Committee could get all the facts involved without the power to summon witnesses and command papers.

The Committee could not create any unnecessary expense, nor, in any event, could the expenditure be large. It would be necessary to summon a few witnesses, but it was not contemplated to bring to the Capitol any considerable number of gentlemen employed in the various departments.

Mr. Cook, remarking that no petitions have been received asking for this investigation, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

MILK FREIGHT ON HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. Dutcher offered an act restraining the Harlem Railroad from charging more than three-quarters of a cent per quart for the delivery of milk in the City of New-York, or any point intervening that City and Millerton Station; and the return of the empty milk cans to the station from whence they were taken, free of charge.

Section 2 orders that any persons offending against any of the provisions of the act shall be severally liable in the sum of $50 for each and every such offence, to be sued for and recovered by the party aggrieved; and any persons so offending against any of the provisions of the act may be restrained therefrom by injunction order, as by law provided, and any disobedience to said order may be punished as in the manner provided by law for contempts.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY.

Mr. Andrews introduced a bill amending the charter of the Society, so as to enable it to hold real and personal estate, the aggregate clear annual value of which shall not exceed $10,000.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

Mr. Andrews introduced a bill amending the charter of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society, so as to enable it to hold real and personal estate, the aggregate clear annual value of which shall not exceed $10,000.

BILLS PASSED.

Reducing the capital stock of the Commercial Bank of Saratoga.

Tabled on motion of Mr. Cooke. After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

The Speaker presented a statement from the Hanover Bank, New-York, relative to unclaimed dividends and deposits; also, the Auditor's report on the Expenditure on the Canals; also, the Auditor's financial report on the canals.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Filkins—Relative to appointments by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. Hallock—To increase the tax on dogs.

By Mr. Newton—In relation to the Newtown and Grand-street Railroad, Brooklyn.

By Mr. O'Donnell—To suppress immoral advertisements in newspapers.

By Mr. Curtis—To regulate the milk freight on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

By Mr. Ingraham—To incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company.

By Mr. Olvany—To amend the Charter of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Also, to prohibit the use of suspension or chain bridges at ferries.

By Mr. Benedict—To further amend the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. McNeil—To facilitate the construction of a railroad from Jamaica to Rockaway.

By Mr. A. X. Parker—To amend the act relative to taxing banks and other moneyed corporations.

By Mr. Brandreth—To amend the code of procedure.

By Mr. Lockwood—To regulate the rate of fare on the New-Haven Railroad.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Perry—To extend Schenectady-avenue, Brooklyn, to Chauncey-street.

Also, to amend the charter of the Security Fire Insurance Company.

Also, to incorporate the Pioneer's Relief Association.

By Mr. Olcott—Relative to the service of processes on express companies.

By Mr. Bookstaver—To amend the charter of the Canarsie and Gravesend Railroad Company.

By Mr. Brandreth—To regulate the milk freight on the Harlem Railroad.

Also, to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to partnerships.

NATIONAL CLUB IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill, section 1 of which provides that Jas. W. Beekman, Daniel Huntington, O. DeForest Grant, Henry T. Tuckerman, Jno. A. Weeks, Albert Bierstadt, J. F. D. Lanier, Vincenzo Botta, and James Boorman Johnston, and such other persons as are now associated or may hereafter be associated with them, are hereby constituted a body corporate by the above name, for the purpose of promoting the advancement of Literature and Art by establishing and maintaining a library, reading-room, gallery of art, and any other means deemed proper.

Section 3 provides that they shall have power to hold real estate to the value of $100,000.

METROPOLITAN POLICE PAY.

Mr. Benedict introduced a bill to increase pay of above Police as follows: Captains, $1,500; Sergeants, $1,400; Patrolmen, $1,000; Doormen, $800. The increase to commence Jan. 1, 1864.

NONRESIDENT MARKET-MEN.

Mr. Burke's bill provides that no person other than an actual resident of the State shall be permitted to occupy any stall or stand in the markets of the City of New-York, and annuls all leases to nonresidents.

BANK OF SAVINGS AND ENDOWMENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. Reed introduced a bill that Wm. L. Coggswell, Richard Williamson, George Opdyke and their associates be constituted a body corporate by the above name, and that they shall have the powers which, by the third title of the first part of the Revised Statutes, belong to Corporations, and they shall be capable of receiving, keeping by purchase, holding and conveying any estate, real or personal, for the use and purposes of the Corporation.

First—The objects of the corporation are to secure a safe deposit for the savings of laborers and others.

Second—To enable those with small means either to increase for limited periods their immediate incomes, or through a system of deferred payments make a safe provision for themselves and relatives at some future period.

Third—Money deposits may be received for specified periods not to exceed twenty-one years, so as to be withdrawn with their accumulations only at the specified term of years, or so that the depositor may receive his deposit or accumulation in certain equal half-yearly payments as calculated, so as to absorb the original deposit, and its computed accumulaes in the time specified; or so that the depositor may receive only the computed accumulations from year to year, leaving the original deposit to be withdrawn only at the end of the specified period.

If a depositor for accumulation should die before the expiration of the term for which such deposit was made, the deposit and its accumulations shall be forfeited for the benefit of the remaining depositors, unless otherwise specified at the time of deposit; and in fixing the rates of interest on term deposits an equitable allowance shall be made for the source of accumulation.

PAWNER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Benedict's bill to incorporate the above Association names R. T. Kennedy, A. R. Wetmore, Geo. C. Ward, Jos. B. Collins, Francis G. Shaw as the incorporators, with a capital of $150,000; authorizes them to start business when half the amount is actually paid in, and to loan sums not exceeding $100; their profits over and above 8 per cent. to be paid over to the New-York Hospital and New-York Juvenile Asylum.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Benedict's bill to amend the charter of this company, provides for the increase of its capital stock to an amount not exceeding $5,000,000, including its present capital.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Mr. Crandell's bill in relation to general and special partnerships, provides for amending section 23, title 1, chapter 4 of part 2 of the Revised Statutes. All general partnerships shall have a sign, with name of one or more of the general partners, with the words "& Co.," and if the name of any special partner shall be used in such form with his knowledge, he shall be deemed a general partner.

A sign shall be put up in a conspicuous place, with the names of all the firm, and in default thereof, no action shall be abated or dismissed by reason of the proof of plaintiff of the partnership failing to meet the allegations of his pleading as to the names and number of the partnership.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. McCown—Condemning "Concert Saloons," and for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the same.

Mr. Reed called up his resolutions complimentary to Gen. Grant, which were adopted.

Adjourned.

Frederick Douglass on the "Mission of the War."

Last evening Mr. Frederick Douglass addressed a very large and brilliant assemblage in the hall of the Cooper Institute, on the "Mission of the War." The lecture was in behalf of the Woman's Loyal League. Mr. William Cullen Bryant, who was announced as intending to preside, was called to the bedside of a dying relative, and Mr. Oliver Johnson, Editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, filled his place. Mr. Douglass, on being introduced, remarked that men on all sides tell us that Slavery is dead; that it expired as the first shot was fired from Sumter. He was not so confident. He looked facts sternly in the face, and saw in the future no miraculous abolition of Slavery. This war is a great national opportunity, which may be improved to a national salvation, or neglected to a national ruin. Vain the might of armies, vain the strength of armaments, if the Government fails to observe those principles of justice and liberty at bottom of the controversy. We are in the salutary school of affliction. If it can teach this great nation to respect those great principles toward a long neglected and cruelly crushed race, we are in a fair way for amendment, but, if this teacher is unheeded, whose lessons are burned into us by blood and fire, and thundered in our ears by the roar of a thousand battles, we shall be a warning to other nations to shun our cowardly example. We had seen in 1848 the sublimest revolution the world had yet experienced. It was regarded as the death of kingcraft. In the twinkling of an eye the powers of despotism rallied, and the hopes of democratic liberty were blasted in the moment of their bloom. Grave liabilities may also yet hang over our present struggle against the slave power of this country. The ladies of the Loyal League were to be thanked for keeping the question before the public. We are not yet out of danger. We were once informed by a hitherto sagacious political prophet, that the war would end in ninety days, yet it still rears its head in its third year, alone among rebellions, as a solitary and ghastly horror, never yet conjured among nations, drawing inspiration from a system, haggard, fiendish, and too indecent even to be mentioned in full. It has strewn our land with two hundred thousand graves, and filled it with mere stumps of men, destroyed property beyond the most exaggerated calculation, and piled up a debt heavier than a mountain of gold to be paid by our children; weakened our friends, encouraged our enemies,—and for what? For Slavery—that hell-black enormity that the people of this country have not even yet comprehended. Mr. Douglass, after sketching the origin of the war, observed that this rebellion was enough for the lifetime of any one nation, even should it cover a thousand years, and it should be the voice of every patriot that whether the work cost much or cost little, it should be done thoroughly, [applause,] that it may be the last rebellion ever to curse American soil. The longer the war the better, if need be so, if it succeeds in abolishing the infernal system of American Slavery. Say not that this comes from a negro who has no interest in the Union. I feel the deepest sympathy with it. I am an American, [applause,] and with many others participate in the deep privations of the moment. There are vacant places at my hearthstone, once filled by beloved sons, enlisted for the war, whom I live in hopes of seeing return. In this struggle we are writing in the blood of tyrants, the words of eternal justice. The war seems long, but its slow progress is essential to our salvation. The disease, being severe, the remedy must be both powerful and tardy. We were, morally, very low before it commenced, so much so that our great physician, Dr. Buchanan, on being called, decided there was no hope for us. We had been literally drugged to death with Pro-Slavery Compromises. There has been nothing so necessary as the slow and steady progress of this war. Why, look how we have grown! (laughing significantly at the enormous audience gathered to hear him, a colored man.) This is not acceptable, evidently, to certain Peace Democrats. The speaker urged the necessity of clearly defining the war as an Abolition war, and not shirking the question, as only in that sense can it be successful. We may admit it to be a war for the Constitution and the Union, but only in the sense that the lesser are included in the greater. Abolition includes both the Constitution and the Union of these States. Slavery was too strong for either. It came to the Constitution and broke it—to the Union, and sundered it. It must now, itself, be crushed. The Democratic party has had no other master than Slavery for forty years. It has made war and peace precisely according to its dictation. The Florida war even was commenced in the cause of Slavery. A few slaves ran from their civilized and religious masters, men of bibles and prayer-books, and took refuge with men of tomahawks. They found more of the milk of human kindness with Seminoles than with their pious and swindling masters.

The speaker, in anathematizing the Democratic party, said there had been noble men in it, but they were outsiders now. It is now a religious party, and says "Blessed are the peacemakers," and yet, for the sake of stopping the effusion of blood at the South, they arouse it at the North, till it culminates in deeds at which a savage would blush. He said that, notwithstanding our political victories, we are yet in danger of being ground beneath the heel of Slavery, and should consent to no peace which is not an Abolition peace, which declares free the whole colored race—[applause]—and which gives the freedmen of the South every civil and political right with their white brethren—[applause]—including the right to vote. [Great applause.] The dregs of the old treason will yet linger after the war, and the Federal Government needs a friend in the black man to stifle that treason. To win his friendship he must be granted rights. A morning paper says we are requested thus to introduce ignorance and degradation into the body politic. I scout this charge, said the speaker, with scorn. If a negro knows enough to be hanged, he knows enough to vote; if he knows honesty from roguery, he knows enough to vote; if he knows enough to fight for his country, if he knows as much sober as an Irishman when drunk, he knows enough to vote. [Tumultuous cheering.] He had hoped that Slavery and rebellion would find a common grave without further discussion, but found that the Proclamation settled nothing permanently. It may yet be negatived by Congress, the Supreme Court, or by cannon. He detested its principles. It says to rebels, we will take your slaves, but to loyal men, you may keep yours. It should have stricken Slavery everywhere. The President was brought to it with reluctance, as may be found in his letter to Mr. Greeley. I have been to see the President—a man in a low condition, meeting a high one. Not Greek meeting Greek, exactly, but railsplitter meeting nigger. Perhaps you would like to know how I, a negro, was received at the White House by the President of the United States. Why, precisely as one gentleman would be received by another. [Applause.] He extended me a cordial hand, not too warm or too cold. I had previously in a speech attacked him for his tardiness and vacillation. Without alluding especially to this speech, he defended himself against the charge of vacillation. "Mr. Douglass, ('he addressed me as *Mr.* Douglass,' added the speaker laughingly,) when I take a position, I think no man can say I retreat from it." Like the rest of us, however, he has often been restrained by policy from doing what he felt to be a virtue; and that should be done.

Mr. Douglass observed that neither the Government or the loyal people have accepted the true mission of this war. We should have felt that the rebellion was the signal for the entire abolition of Slavery, not simply for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. We shall never again see the old Union. Its canonized bones sleep beneath the walls of Sumter. We are fighting now for something far beyond the Union in value—national unity, out of which only can Union truly spring. Union is else a body without a soul, a marriage without love, a barrel without hoops, that drops at the first touch. Mr. Calhoun felt a national unity to be necessary, but strove to base it upon Slavery. Failing in this, his successors have endeavored to cut loose from the North, with bread blades and bloody hands. We want a country that will not brand our noble Declaration of Independence as a lie. We wish to stay the taunts of Britain and the rest of Europe, and no longer hang our heads in shame, for our boasted liberty upon which Slavery still hangs as a millstone. We want a country where the Methodists from each section can meet in prayer and convention, without pistols and bowie knives, and in which the title of American citizen shall be as comprehensive as that of a Roman citizen in the palmiest days of the empire; where the school-house of New-England shall replace the whipping post of Carolina, and where the merchant shall no longer sell his soul to sell his goods. No North, no South, no East, no West! No white, no black, before the bar of justice.

The speaker took occasion to apostrophise Ireland, as "glorious old Ireland, that respects the black man on her own soil, and only oppresses him when upon Yankee soil." Much as he deprecated their evil influence in our politics, he could not forget that while a slave, it was an Irishman that advised him to "cut and run," and that he was once warmly received in Ireland, and welcomed to the platform of Conciliation Hall, by the noble O'Connell himself. The Irish have been befooled into the idea that work given to blacks will be taken from them, and that in case of emancipation there would be a rush of freedmen to the North to compete with them in labor. A great mistake. The rush Southward of blacks will be so great that there will not be enough left to save them.

Mr. Douglass, after the lecture, was presented with $100 for his services, but handsomely returned $50 as a donation to the League.

Rise and Fall of Republics.

The lecture of E. P. Belden, Esq., on the above subject will be repeated at the unanimous request of the audience, at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, as per the accompanying correspondence:

New York, Dec. 22, 1863.

E. P. Belden, Esq.:

Dear Sir—Herewith I have the pleasure of inclosing resolution adopted at the meeting at Cooper Institute last evening in reference to your lecture, so eloquent and full of research, on the "*Rise and Fall of Republics.*"

On motion of Hon. Martin E. Thompson, seconded by L. Hazeltine, Esq., it was unanimously

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to E. P. Belden, Esq., for his able and interesting lecture, containing sentiments so admirably adapted to the present times, and the dissemination of which is so much needed by all parties, and that he be requested to repeat the same at his earliest convenience."

Hoping for an affirmative response,

Yours truly, ISAAC W. SMITH,
Chairman Lec. Com. for Sanitary Commission.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1863.

Isaac W. Smith, Esq.:

Dear Sir:—In answer to yours of 22d, covering copy of resolution passed on Monday evening last requesting a repetition of my lecture, I propose the evening of January 21st for that purpose, the proceeds to be devoted to the same object. I do not take credit to myself for any favor extended to my remarks, but to the transcendent importance of the great principles underlying the subject, especially at a time when a failure of free government in this land will be a failure for the world. If my humble voice shall aid in directing the public view to the real sources of our danger, which, in my judgment, are greatly overlooked by men of every name, it will be remembered with satisfaction when the conflicts of party shall have passed from my memory.

Truly yours, E. P. BELDEN.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $25. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

Kendall & Co.:

Gentlemen: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MINA GEARY,
Dec. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists. KENDALL & CO.,
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Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative.—Warranted to restore faded and gray Hair and Whiskers to their original color. Superior to dyes and every other preparation for the hair in the natural and life appearance it gives, instead of the dull, dead black of dyes, so that the most critical observer cannot detect its use; in the simplicity of its application, it being used as easily as any article of the toilet, and in its beneficial effects on the head and the hair. It makes the hair soft and silky, prevents from falling out, removes all its impurities, and entirely overcomes the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c.
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unexcelled in keeping the hair in curl.
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changes light and red hair to a beautiful brown or black.
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imparts beauty to the complexion, smoothness to the skin and preserves youthfulness of appearance. Sold everywhere.
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Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
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Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
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Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Light Guard Ball.—Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful bows, rosettes, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

Davies—Rappelyea.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the Reformed Dutch Church, East New-York, L. I., by Rev. Anson F. Munn, Walter S. Davies and Agnes D., daughter of the late John Rappelyea, of Brooklyn.

Herkimer—Shepard.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., George Herkimer, of Brooklyn, to Sarah A., daughter of the late Henry Shepard, of this City.

Ostrander—Williamson.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the North Reformed Dutch Church, corner Fulton and William sts., New-York, by Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, Dr. George A. Ostrander, of Brooklyn, and Maria W., daughter of Stephen H. Williamson, Esq., of New-York. No cards.

Plummer—Bull.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson officiating, Mr. George W. Plummer to Miss Hattie A. Bull, all of this City.

Schoonmaker—Van Winkle.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Lieut. J. Brooks Schoonmaker, Q. M. First regiment Excelsior brigade, to Mary J., daughter of the late David I. Van Winkle, all of this City.

DIED.

Beach.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, Warren Blachly, eldest son of Edward P. and Elizabeth A. Beach, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 33 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

Bird.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, Almira Isaacene, infant daughter of Isaac and Catharine H. Bird, aged 6 months and 8 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 223 West 25th-st.

Barker.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Rebecca, widow of Titus Barker, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 46 Hester-st., without further invitation.

Bishop.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, Edwin Bishop, enameler, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 18th-st., third house below 5th-av., South Brooklyn.

Cox.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, Benjamin Dwight, infant son of Townsend and Annie B. Cox, aged 3 months and 29 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 124 East 32d-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

Cox.—At Cream Ridge, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 11, of congestion of the lungs, Lillie Miller, wife of Charles F. Cox, and daughter of the late Rev. William George Miller, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her mother, No. 168 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

Doscher.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, Claus Doscher, of the firm of Mollers, Odell & Doscher, a native of Hanover, Germany, in the 59th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 55 Hammond-st., without further notice.

Edsall.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, after a short and severe illness, Mary, widow of the late Peter Edsall, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John De Graw, Fort Lee, N. J. N. B.—The Northern Railroad cars leave Jersey City at 9½ o'clock A. M. The friends will stop at the Fort Lee Station.

Esty.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, Henry Baker Esty, eldest son of Francis A. and Sarah A. Esty, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 7 Hammond-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

Freeman.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, Herbert, youngest child of Melancthon M. and Maria Louisa Freeman, aged 8 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 15, at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of his father, on Staten Island. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing upon the arrival of the 10 A. M. boat from New-York, foot of Whitehall-st.

Hutchings.—In Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, of apoplexy, Jane, wife of John Hutchings, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 112 South 2d-st., this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Halsey.—In Jersey City, on Monday evening, Jan. 11, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. O. Zabriskie, Julia C. Halsey, widow of the late William Halsey, of Newark, N. J., in the 82d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Pennington Whitehead, No. 6 Fulton-st., Newark, this (Thursday) afternoon, 14th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment in Trinity Church burying-ground.

Hinsdale.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, Joseph N. Hinsdale, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 49 West 31st-st., corner of Broadway.

Jordan.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, at Indianapolis, Ind., Ellen A. Judson, wife of Lewis Jordan, Esq., and eldest daughter of Curtis Judson, of this City, aged 24 years and 4 days.

☞ Hartford and Waterbury papers please copy.

Kirby.—At West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 13, at the age of 55, Eliza Brown Kirby, widow of the late Col. Edward Kirby, U. S. A.

Funeral services at the family residence, Brownsville, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Sunday, the 17th inst.

Lock.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Mrs. Sarah A. Lock, wife of Fred A. Lock, aged 52 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend, from her late residence, Bushwick-av., between Johnson and Boerum sts., Williamsburgh, L. I.

Miller.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Anna B., daughter of Daniel D. and Elizabeth Miller, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 153 Jay-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Oliver.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, of heart disease, Washington B. Oliver, at Rahway, N. J.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence at Rahway.

O'Keefe.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, of consumption, Mrs. Norah O'Keefe, widow of David O'Keefe, aged 64 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son, the late John O'Keefe, No. 174 West 50th-st. Her remains will be taken to St. Paul's Church, 59th-st., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

Ogilby.—On Monday morning, Jan. 11, Eliza, relict of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq., in the 74th year of her age.

Funeral on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Rowe.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 12, of typhus fever, contracted while in the performance of his duty as a member of the Medical Staff of Bellevue Hospital, Eugene O. Rowe, M. D., youngest son of James Rowe, Esq., of Sing Sing, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are cordially invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services, from the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. James R. Wood, No. 2 Irving-place, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 12 o'clock M.

☞ Sing Sing papers please copy.

Tyson.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, of congestion of the brain, Henry Hawkins Tyson, son of Henry H. and Letitia Ann Tyson, aged 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 17 Christopher-st., without further invitation.

☞ Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

Wade.—On Monday, Jan. 11, James Wade, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. & A. M., and Adelphi Chapter No. 758, R. A. M., and Pilgrim Lodge No. 243, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 71 Ludlow-st., on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M.

White.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, Laura, daughter of the late John F. and Catharine A. White, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, one block south of Beacon-av., near Palisade-av., Hudson City, N. J.

Wiseburn.—On Wednesday, Jan. 13, Hester, the wife of Lawrence Wiseburn, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 196 Waverley-place, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

Young.—On Tuesday, Jan. 12, Mark Benj. Young, son of Charles and Mary G. Young, aged 9 years and 9 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Friday, the 15th inst., from No. 333 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

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READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

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TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 Sixth-av., New-York, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

New-York, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. Von Eisenberg, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

New-York, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but herestored me to erfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 Allen-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 26 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

New-York, March 26, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

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It has been the object of the proprietors to include within it as many as possible of the Traders in all the Cities, Towns, Villages and Cross-roads in the United States and British Provinces, and to obtain the most reliable information in every instance.
Our facilities are now unsurpassed, and the ratings given are from such sources that they may be confidently relied upon.
The work will be found invaluable to all those who are giving credits either upon a longer or shorter time.
It will be furnished to subscribers from January, 1864, to January, 1865, for $100 per annum, which will entitle them to the present volume (14,) and vol. 15, which will be published about July 10, 1864, our Weekly Sheet of Corrections, and the privilege of making inquiries concerning the credit and standing of any traders with whom they may be transacting business, and receiving full and special reports in writing.
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NOLAN'S SYSTEM FOR TRAINING CAVALRY HORSES. By Brig.-Gen. Kenner Garrard, United States Army, Chief of the Cavalry Bureau, Washington. In one volume 12mo. Illustrated by 24 lithographic plates. Price $1 50.
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THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directors, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
Dec. 28, 1863.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,
has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR,
FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by canker in the stomach.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
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Office, No. 240 Broadway.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant,
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. F. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

COMPOSITION GOLD WATCH CHAINS, An entirely new article, very closely resembling gold, and warranted not to change color, being the same throughout, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE THIRD CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN SOCIETY (Rev. O. B. Frothingham,) having completed their church edifice on West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the trustees will dispose of the pews at auction, in the Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A full and punctual attendance of the subscribers and congregation is requested. Diagrams of the pews will be ready on Thursday morning at the Church, which will be open during the day and evening.

YOUNG MEN'S UNION CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The first regular monthly meeting of this Committee will be held at the headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG,
Chairman of Committee of 1863.

George W. Jaques, } Secretaries of Com. of 1863.
George E. Kasner, }

NOTICE TO BOSS PLASTERERS.—YOU will please take notice that on and after the 1st day of February, the rate of wages for plasterers shall be $2 50 per day. By order of the Society.

JOHN ENNIS, President.

John O'Connor, Secretary.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.
Local agents wanted everywhere.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—ON NEXT SABBATH EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. Cheever will deliver the first of a series of Sunday evening lectures on *Bunyan's Holy War*. The public are invited to attend.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 6 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 27th-st.

FINANCIAL

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH.
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of 1881.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made on favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY-SEVEN MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

NOTICE.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to the stock of said Institution hereby give notice that the whole amount having been subscribed, an election for Nine Directors will be held on MONDAY, 18th instant, at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st., between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

PETER COOPER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
FREEMAN CLARKE,
DAVID DOWS,
JOSEPH STUART,
HENRY W. T. MALI,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1864.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
HENRY A. HEISER & SON,
No. 44 Pine-st., near William.
U. S. 5-20 6 PER CENT. BONDS

in all denominations, constantly on hand, and ready for immediate delivery, at PAR and interest. To Brokers and Bankers the usual commission allowed.

Stocks, Bonds, and all forms of Government Securities and Mercantile Paper bought and sold on commission.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS.
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. Cricket, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 5, 1864.

RESOLVED—THAT A DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., in cash, free of Government tax, upon the Stock and Cancelled Bonds Scrip of this Company is declared, payable on the 1st day of February to the registered holders of stock and scrip at the close of business on the 15th inst.

This dividend is in lieu of and in advance of two coupons on the full-paid stock, and by terms of the contract terminates the obligation to pay interest to the full-paid shareholders.

Resolved, That the Transfer Books be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened on the 3d day of February.

By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Office Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Co., As Re-organized. Chillicothe, Ohio, December 30, 1863.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad Company (as re-organized) will be held at the office of said Company in the city of Chillicothe, Ohio, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of January, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of voting for or against the ratifications of a contract entered into between said Company and the Cincinnati and Indiana Railroad Co., and such other matters as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Directors.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST, EDWARD WESTON, HENRY G. MARQUAND, } Trustees.
New-York, Dec. 16, 1863.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

The Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Ten Per Cent. free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on or after the 15th inst. The transfer books will close on the 20th inst.
EGBERT L. VIELE, President.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 20, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms. VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, District of Indiana, November Term, 1863.

Robert L. Cutting *vs.* the President and Directors of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, et al.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 15th day January, A. D. 1864, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, and State of Indiana, the undersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, issued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to wit:

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Marion, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Marion; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is seized or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and rails thereon and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the personal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company, and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, and all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be acquired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents, and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, now called the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchises, rights, and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to, or concerning the same and any and every part thereof.

The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and, upon failing to realize a sufficient sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will, at the same time and place, in like manner offer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and franchises above described, ordered to be sold as the property of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the above-entitled suit.

The sale will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Company on the 1st day of July, 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to $600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid on the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to $69,734 17, and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment recovered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, in the Fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marion County, Indiana, for $37,527, and which judgment has been assigned to Francis B. Cutting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck down, and upon default the property may again be offered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being responsible for any loss upon the reoffering.

DAVID G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal.
Wm. Henderson, Hendricks & Hord, Attorneys for complainant.
Nov. 13, 1863.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK on the morning of the 26th day of December, 1863:

RESOURCES.

1. Loans and Discounts		$5,886,054 11
2. Overdrafts		1,547 29
3. Due from Banks		570,856 64
4. Due from the Directors of the Bank	$143,052 80	
5. Due from Brokers	980,500 00	
6. Real Estate		135,000 00
7. Specie		1,637,041 41
8. Cash Items, viz: monthly Checks on City Banks on the exchanges		1,584,961 11
9. Clearing-house Loan Certificates		556,000 00
10. Stocks—New-York	$200,000	
11. Stocks—United States	200,000	
12. Indebtedness Certificates	1,693,000—	2,093,000 00
13. United States Demand Notes		985,164 00
14. Loss and Expense Account		88,015 58
Total		$12,981,640 14

LIABILITIES.

1. Capital		$2,000,000 00
2. Circulation Registered	$400,000	
3. Less notes on hand	10,035—	389,965 00
4. Profits		1,036,505 59
5. Due to Banks		4,715,945 83
6. Due to Individuals and Corporations other than Banks and Depositors		151,726 60
7. Due Depositors, on demand		4,685,602 12
8. Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads, unpaid Dividends		1,895 00
Total		$12,981,640 14

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—WILLIAM H. FOGG, President, and JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier, of the Park Bank, an associated Bank, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the twenty-sixth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

WILLIAM H. FOGG, President.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 12th day of January, 1864.
Wm. M. Martin Notary Public.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

THE SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING VALLEY RAILROAD AND COAL CO.

No. 48 Pine-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of January next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. LOYD, Secretary.

NEW FIVE PER CENT.
LEGAL TENDER TREASURY NOTES,
For sale by
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 23 William-st.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, William Astor was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE.

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Metropolitan Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, Robert M. C. Graham was elected Vice-President, Edward A. Stansbury, second Vice-President, and John C. Goodridge, Secretary.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

Office Broadway Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of next succeeding election, will be held at the office, No. 423 Broadway, on MONDAY, 18th inst. Polls open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

St. Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR fifteen Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, held this day, the following gentlemen were reëlected Directors:

CALEB BARSTOW,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
JAMES MYERS,
ANDREW COMSTOCK,
JOSEPH WILLETS,
ALBERT O. PARMELEE,
PETER DURYEE,
WM. R. FOSDICK,
J. LEE SMITH,
JOHN H. EARLE,
WM. D. THOMPSON,
H. A. SCHLEICHER,
WM. PARKER,
CHAS. DIMON,
JOSHUA L. POPE.

INSPECTORS:
WM. HARSELL, MARTIN BATES, Jr., and ALBERT WARD.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, CALEB BARSTOW, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT AN ELECTION, HELD THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

DAVID COTHEAL,
JOSEPH BRITTON,
PETER F. RANDOLPH,
STEPHEN HYATT,
BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr.,
JOHN W. MERSEREAU,
GEORGE BELL,
HENRY A. POLHAMUS,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,
JAMES C. BALDWIN,
DENTON PEARSALL,

and HIRAM RAYNOR, JOHN McMENOMY and WILLIAM HIBBARD were elected Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN, BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKS wanted. Western Securities of every description purchased at the highest market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 67 William-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

Metropolitan Insurance Company, (Fire and Marine,) New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following dividends were declared:

An Interest Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.
Also,
An Extra Dividend of
THREE AND A HALF PER CENT.
out of the profits of the business, on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable in cash, on demand.
A Dividend of
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT.,
in scrip, to the holders of participating policies issued in 1863 on premiums earned during the year.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., (as Reorganized,) Chillicothe, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe. W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Office of the Central Mining Company, No. 284 Pearl-st., Market Bank Building, New-York, Dec. 31, 1863.

DIVIDENDS.—A DIVIDEND OF 2 50-100 per share (10 per cent.) has been declared, payable at the office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 18th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 8th to the morning of 19th January. By order of the Board. JAMES McMILLS, Treasurer.

Office of the Long Island Insurance Co., No. 41 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Jan. 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. (free of Government Tax), payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

Bank of New-York, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.—18TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per share from the net earnings of 1863, payable at this office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of January, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st inst. SAMUEL J. W. BARRY, Secretary.

Relief Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order. GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

Office of the Jersey City Insurance Company, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1864.

FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. PAULMEER, Secretary.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent., (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.
Hunter's Point, Jan. 12, 1864. OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

Office of the "Brevoort Insurance Company," No. 70 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
New-York, Jan. 5, 1864. THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
Jan. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand, All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Office of the Howard Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

Office of the Germania Fire Insurance Co., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
No. 67 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. Notman, Secretary.

Office of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Co., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 18th instant. JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, Cleveland, Jan. 4, 1864.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., and a stock dividend of 20 per cent., (both free of Government tax,) have been declared by this Company, payable at the usual places, on and after the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Jan. 15 until Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo. R. BUCK, Cashier.

Office of the Nassau Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent, free from Government tax, payable on demand. A. J. BEEKMAN, Sec'y.

Office Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New York, Jan. 2, 1864.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, Jan. 8, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand. H. GIROUX, Sec'y.

Office, Williamsburgh Gas Light Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand. A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, WM. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
Gardner S. Chapin, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
John S. Dickerson, James Bryce, } Secretaries.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 11 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. on larger sums. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHAS. PECK.
Henry C Fisher, Secretary. President.

THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1864, this Bank will be open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 7 P. M. By order
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, 18th instant, in accordance with provisions of the by-laws.

Also an extra dividend, at the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. Coggeshall, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1863.

Dividend—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. Cooper, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
No. 1 Third-avenue, Dec. 24.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1864. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
Richard Kelly, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 18th of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

GAS STOCK AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the estate of John Rose, deceased, 1,000 SHARES MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY. $50 EACH.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with Adrian H. Muller.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS & BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
WILL SELL THIS DAY
(THURSDAY,) JANUARY 14,
AT 12½ O'CLOCK AT THE
STOCK SALESROOM No 52 WILLIAM ST

By order of the U. S. Marshal,
614 shrs. Sup. Min. Co. $25 | 300 shrs. Rockl'd Min. Co. $25
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
ALSO,
For account of whom it may concern:

Shares.	Shares.
80 Pacific Bank $50	25 Leather Man. Bank $50
25 North River Ins. Co. 25	40 Eagle Fire Ins. Co. 40
40 Mech. & Traders' Ins. 25	10 Neptune Fire Ins. Co. 100
24 Commonwealth Ins. 100	40 St. Nicholas Fire Ins. 25
38 Williamsb'h City Ins. 50	10 Grocers' Fire Ins. Co. 50
40 St. Mark's Fire In. Co. 25	20 Arctic Fire Ins. 50

$6,000 6 per cent. San Francisco Bonds, int. in gold.
$5,000 10 per cent. O'Brien Co. Bonds.
NEXT REGULAR STOCK SALE, MONDAY, Jan. 18.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BOWERY PROPERTY, AND ABOUT 78 ACRES OF LAND, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Peter Gorsline, deceased:

Bowery.—The valuable lots, with the brick buildings and stores thereon, known as Nos. 64, 64½, 66, 68 and 68½ Bowery, west side, 25 feet north of Canal-st., being together 75 feet by 100 feet, and will be sold in three parcels.

Ravenswood, L. I.—Four parcels of land at Ravenswood, L. I., about one mile from the Hunter's Point Ferry, and on the line of the proposed horse railroad to Astoria. The plots have together a frontage of nearly 1,600 feet on Vernon-av., and contain about 78 acres.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS
AT AUCTION.
BURDETT, JONES & CO.
will sell on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18, at 11 o'clock, within the store, No. 109 Wall-st., without regard to weather,
FRENCH WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.
4,000 boxes new French Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, from 6x8 to 36x44.
Catalogues will be ready one day before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and may be more or less. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the iron is delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.
Navy-Yard, New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

Danl. H. Burdett, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES, & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of January, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner J. H. TOONE, consisting of Coffee, Cigarettes and Printing paper. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

By Burdett, Jones & Co.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
D. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the prize-steamer PATRAS, her tackle, apparel, furniture, engines, &c. The above vessel is now lying at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JAN. 15,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of mahogany, walnut and painted parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, bedding, mirrors, china, paintings, sewing machines, groceries, carpets, counters, shelving, &c., &c. Also, one good work horse, to pay expenses of keeping.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, on BLEECKER, CHARLES, HUDSON, GANSEVOORT and 13TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of the Estate of William Maudeville, deceased:

Bleecker-street—The two story and attic brick house and lot, No. 200 Bleecker-st., adjoining the corner of Hancock-st. House 25.0¾ by about 45 feet deep, with party walls. Lot 25.0¾ by 98.1, more or less.

Charles-street—The three story brick house and lot, No. 62 Charles-st., near 4th-st. Lot 25 by about 95.6.

Also, the plot of ground bounded by Hudson, Gansevoort and 13th sts., having a frontage of 151 feet 11 inches on Hudson-st., 63 feet 6 inches on Gansevoort-st., and 83 feet 8 inches on 13th-st., and being about 116 feet deep on the easterly side, which plot is now occupied as a coal yard.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 100 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakapeo, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 6, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined. BENJ. HAXTUN. Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

Henry D. Miner, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, Jan. 15, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of modern oil-paintings, of the French, Belgian and American schools, embracing landscapes marines, winter scenes, Still Life, Fruit and Flowers, &c., by Winston, Ould, Finlay, Wessell, Ellicott, Campfeld, Hubbell, Whatman, Bevier, Farman, Cowell and others. Also, several fine water colors now on exhibition.

METROPOLITAN POLICE AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PROPERTY—This day, (THURSDAY,) at 10 o'clock A. M., at the headquarters of Police, No. 300 Mulberry-st. By order of the Property Clerk. E. PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—SEVEN TOBACCO INSPECTION CERTIFICATES, marks and numbers as follows:

A. B. 79,985—1,485—165—1,320, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,006—1,485—155—1,330, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,026—1,490—165—1,325, June 28, 1862.
A. B. 80,534—1,405—170—1,235, June 30, 1862.
A. B. 87,280—1,510—145—1,365, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,294—1,500—145—1,355, July 22, 1862.
A. B. 87,296—1,505—150—1,355, July 22, 1862.

All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as duplicate certificates have been applied for and issued. D. H. McALPIN & Co., No. 79 Av. D.
New-York, Jan. 11, 1863.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, a lady's gold hunting-case WATCH, while going from 26th-st. in a 4th-av. car to Broome-st. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to No. 12 1st-st., between 7 o'clock A. M. and 5 P. M.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK, CONTAINING $17 to $18, somewhere between 30th and 31st-sts., on Broadway, on the 13th inst. The finder would confer a great favor by handing in the same at No. 32 West 30th-st., as it is the property of a poor girl who can ill afford to lose the amount.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, ON 5TH-AV., between 19th and 24th sts., a lady's FUR COLLAR. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same at the Albemarle Hotel.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION
extract teeth without pain by nitrous oxide, made fresh daily and administered by DR. COLTON. Office No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 289 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. E., Box No. [illegible] Post-office.

INSURANCE.

EAST RIVER
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CHARTERED 1833.
OFFICE No. 69 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$500,000
Amount paid in and securely invested	$275,790
Balance "Scrip Stock," subject to call of the Directors	224,210

WITH A SURPLUS,
THIS COMPANY CONTINUES TO INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY FIRE, on very favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.
CHARLES H. BIRNEY, President.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON	Pres. Central R. R., N. J.
JOSEPH KERNOCHAN	late President Fulton Bank
FREDK. SCHUCHARDT	Schuchardt & Gebhard
RUSSEL STEBBINS	Stebbins, Hoyt & Co.
DANIEL S. SCHANCK	Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
HENRY SALISBURY	Henry Salisbury & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN	President Hudson River R. R.
ISAAC COTHEAL	No. 69 Wall-st.
DAVID WAGSTAFF	David Wagstaff & Co.
HENRY A. HOWE	Bradley & Howe
AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK	Augustus Whitlock & Co.
JAMES COLLES, Jr.	James Colles, Jr., & Co.
ALEXANDER I. COTHEAL	No. 49 Water-st.
WILLIAM WATT	Watt & Sherman
ISAAC WALTON	Isaac Walton & Son
HENDERSON MOORE	J. M. Oppenheim & Co.
R. W. MONTGOMERY	Beebe, Montgomery & Co.
FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR	No. 47 Beekman-st.
JAMES A. HAMILTON	No. 46 Exchange-place
THEO. POLHELMUS, Jr.	Theo. Polhelmus, Jr., & Co.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REPUBLIC
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
INCREASED CAPITAL.

Cash Capital $300,000
Surplus over $200,000 Assets over $500,000

This Company, with net assets amounting to more than half a million of dollars safely invested, is prepared to offer increased facilities to insurers against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation or transportation.

The attention of the public is directed to the peculiar advantages offered to the assured by this Company.

1. In having a cash capital all paid in and safely invested.
2. In the accumulation of profits forming a surplus of over two hundred thousand dollars, and constantly increasing and liable for the losses of the Company.
3. In the issue of 80 per cent. of the profits in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in cash to customers on all Participation Policies.

Parties insuring with the above Company enjoy all the advantages afforded by a paid in and safely invested cash capital, with the economy and security of the mutual system.

No liability whatever incurred by the assured.

A liberal reduction in the premium made to customers preferring non-participation policies.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
George T. Haws, Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

BLOTCHES OR PIMPLES ON THE FACE permanently cured in TEN DAYS, leaving the skin as clear and soft as an infant's. Inclose your address and $1 to Dr. CANFIELD, station A, New-York, and you will receive this invaluable preparation.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $[illegible] a vial, with a medical work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early [illegible], and consultation gratis.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.)

(Date)

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ———, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

——— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 56 pounds.
——— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at ——— per bushel of 32 pounds.
——— tons of baled Hay, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
——— tons of baled Straw, at ——— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTY.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. { Given under our hands and seals this ——— day of ———, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ———, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GURANTY.

We, ———, of the county of ———, and State of ———, and ——— of the county of ———, and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of ——— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON.
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned, until 4 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the United States for filling a special order:

200 barrels of ROASTED AND GROUND RYE, to be packed in good strong barrels made of seasoned oak, paper lined. The rye to be a good, sound, thoroughly-cleaned article; to be inspected and accepted before roasting. Samples of the rye, in the natural, as well as in the roasted and ground form, to be sent in with the proposals.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all, or any part, of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

All the stores will be carefully inspected before their delivery, and compared with the return samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished whenever required.

Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

A. B. EATON,
Colonel and A. C. G. S.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without change.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING CONTRACTS HAVE been awarded for Heavy Projectiles, under the advertisement inviting proposals for 8,000 15-inch shell, 23,000 10-inch shot, and 23,000 10-inch shells, the bids which were opened on Dec. 16, 1863:

J. Pennock	1,000	15-inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	6
J. Pennock	6,000	10-inch shot, Alleghany Arsenal	03 9-10
Jas. Marshall & Co.	3,000	10-inch shell, Alleghany Arsenal	04
Albright & Stroh	3,000	15-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 1-2
T. Teny, Jr.	10,000	10-inch shot, New-York Arsenal ℔ ton	$59 00
J. W. Starr	8,000	10-inch shell, New-York Arsenal	03 3-10
J. W. Starr	1,000	15-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Savery & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, Washington Arsenal	03 2-8
Savery & Co.	3,000	10-inch shell, Washington Arsenal	03 5-8
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 7-10
Ellis & Co.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 95-100
Miles, Pratt & Co.	8,000	10-inch shot, Watertown Arsenal	03 1-2
Miles, Pratt & Co.	5,000	10-inch shell, Watertown Arsenal	03 3-4
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shot, St. Louis Arsenal	03 95-100
T. Howard & Co.	2,000	10-inch shell, St. Louis Arsenal	04 45-100
Starbuck Bros.	1,000	15-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	04
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Seymour & Watson	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,500	10-inch shot, Watervliet Arsenal	03 9-10
Fuller, Warren & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Seymour & Watson	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10
Swett, Quimby & Co.	1,000	10-inch shell, Watervliet Arsenal	03 1-10

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, }
New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863. }

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RIOT CLAIMS.—The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors will meet at Room No. 17 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hear evidence in all cases which have not yet been examined by the Committee.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
ORISON BLUNT, }
SMITH ELY, Jr., } Special Committee on Riot Claims.
JAMES DAVIS, }
THOMAS LITTLE, }

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
JOHN FOX, } Committee on
LEWIS R. RYERS. } Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing by and between the undersigned under the firm name of BENEDICT, HALL & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, and either partner is authorized to use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

R. S. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM A. HALL,
L. S. BENEDICT,
H. C. SOUTHWICK.

JAN. 1, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., commencing Jan. 1, 1864, and terminating Jan 1, 1867, and will continue the business lately carried on by BENEDICT, HALL & CO., at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILLIAM A. HALL,
HENRY C. SOUTHWICK,
JESSE ST. JOHN,
ADOLPHUS F. CARTER,
AUGUSTUS KIRKHAM,
MATTHEW BUNKER,
ROSWELL S. BENEDICT,
Special Partner.

JAN. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. PULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of

BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of WHITING & CLARK, for the transaction of the wholesale boot and shoe business, at No. 43 Cortlandt-st.

W. L. WHITING, Jr.,
G. E. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. WM. H. PHIPPS IS A PARTNER in our firm from this date.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office residence, Plainfield, N.J.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,

calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	———
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	———
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	———	———

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... { $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

GALWAY LINE.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S first-class side-wheel steamships, sailing fortnightly:

ADRIATIC, 4,000 tons. COLUMBIA, 3,000 tons.
HIBERNIA, 3,000 tons. ANGLIA, 3,000 tons.

The COLUMBIA, Capt. LEITCH, will sail from Boston Jan. 26. Rates of passage: First Cabin, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30; to St. Johns, N. F., $40, $30, $20. Gold or its equivalent.

THE MONTREAL O. S. S. CO'S steamship BOHEMIAN, from Portland to Liverpool, Jan. 16. Rates of passage, $80, $66 and $30.

SIGHT DRAFTS on the National Bank payable at all its branches in England and Ireland.

For freight apply to LAWRENCE, GILES & CO., No. 11 South William-st.

For passage apply to SABEL & SEARLE, No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE ...... Saturday ...... Jan. 16
CITY OF LONDON ...... Saturday ...... Jan. 23
ETNA ...... Saturday ...... Jan. 30

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COUSTENAY, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the
EVENING STAR ...... Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR ...... Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR ...... Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR ...... Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR ...... Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. ———,
carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 16.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 16, 1863, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans via Havana. All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—THE PRORIETOR will now sell his "CLEVELAND OMNIBUS LINE," with its good will and patronage, and all the horses, harnesses, stables, blacksmith and harness shops, and the vehicles of every description, including omnibusses, carriages, hacks, coaches, baggage and moving wagons, &c., on good terms, as he intends to leave the country on other business. No better investment can be made. The City of Cleveland has now 62,000 inhabitants, and this is the only established line of accommodation between different parts of the town and the depots, and for all other purposes connected with the various branches of the business. Terms easy. Address

H. S. STEVENS, Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR SALE—THE CRACKER AND UNFERmented Bread Bakery located at Nos. 9 and 11 Hoyt-st., Brooklyn; one 25-horse engine, 35-horse locomotive boiler, one patent reel oven with eight shelves, one flue oven, cracker and bread machinery; also shafting and pulleys, with four wagons, one truck, four horses, harness, &c., all in complete order, with the unexpired term of lease for two years from May 1, 1864. Apply to J. VAN RIPER, No. 72 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or GEORGE BRADDISH, 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, New-York.

$10,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER, FOR FIVE years, in an exceedingly profitable business. Net income for the past three years between $4,000 and $6,000 a year. A new article of very extensive use, having been greatly improved by a new secret process, has been added to the business, and will more than treble the profits at once. The business only needs investigation. Persons having the cash in hand only need apply. Address L. M. P., Box No. 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a hardware and housefurnishing store, in one of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn; it has been carried on by the present owner for the last ten years; satisfactory reasons given for selling; will exchange for Brooklyn improved real estate. Address Box No. 42 Brooklyn Post-office.

$5,000.—A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTed, having this to invest in an old established business on Broadway, done exclusively for cash. Full particulars may be had by any party having the money, giving real name, by addressing A. B., Box No. 2,235 New-York Post-office.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED IN A LIGHT manufacturing and jobbing business; an active or special partner. Profits large, connection unexceptionable; sales for cash, and orders for three months ahead. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—$8,000 IN A MANUFACTURING business; the goods are cashed on delivery, and secured by a patent. Address A. B., No. 210 Elm-st., Newark, or for further particulars inquire of T. S. CLOUGH, No. 290 Pearl-st., New-York.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$60,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 26 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn.

Mr. Selwyn begs to announce that the PRESENT MOST AMUSING AND LAUGHABLE PROGRAMME, Consisting of (For the first time in America) The new and original comic piece, entitled A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP, which was received on Monday night with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE, with Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. DAVIDGE, MR. BECKS, MR. OWENS, MRS. SLOAN, MISS HARRIS, MISS J. WALTERS, and MISS DELACY, together with Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mrs. JOHN WOOD as the PRETTY WIDOW OF MILL HILL, in the farce of COUSIN CHERRY, will be repeated every evening this week.

And on MONDAY NEXT, Jan. 18, will be produced, with new scenery, &c., the extremely extravagant burlesque of MAZEPPA, in which MR. FRANK DREW will make his first appearance.

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHT.
HOPE CHAPEL,
No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY. The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; or, "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE," IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES, THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES, will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX. BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME, and other MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, JAN. 15, 1864.
LAST BUT TWO PERFORMANCES,
as the season will close next week.
BENEFIT OF HERR HABLEMANN.
LA DAME BLANCHE;
OR, THE WHITE LADY.
Grand opera in three acts, by Boieldieu.

MAD. JOHANNSEN, MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HABELMANN,
HERR KRONFELD, HERR GRAFF.

HERR HERMANNS has kindly consented to take the part of Gaveston, in order to give full effect to this rôle.

Conductor .... CARL BERGMANN.

Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864,
TANNHAUSER.
Grand opera in three acts,
By R. Wagner.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 15,
EDWIN BOOTH,
in the rôle of
MACBETH,
assisted by
Mr. and Mrs. F. B. CONWAY,
Mr. JOHN DYOTT,
and a full and
TALENTED COMPANY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1864.
BENEFIT OF MLLE. ANNA HAMBURG.
LES EFFRONTES.

New Comedy in five acts, by Mr. Emile Augier of the French Academy.

Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7¾ precisely.

Prices of admission: Orchestra, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; balcony, reserved, $1; balcony 50 cents.

Box office at No. 623 Broadway.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
THIS EVENING, JAN. 14, 1864.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; dancing commences at 9 o'clock.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

Suppers can be had at the MAISON DOREE during the night of the Ball, as the House will be kept open.

F. MARTINEZ, 42 East 14th-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-64. Public Rehearsal No. 8 will take place at the Academy of Music on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 3½ o'clock. P. M. Extra admission to the rehearsal, 50c. each; for sale at the usual places. By order L. SPIER, Secretary.

ANOTHER NOVELTY IN THE SHAPE of a Base Ball Match on ice, will come off on MONDAY, Jan. 18, between the first nines of the Gotham and Empire Base Ball Clubs of New-York. Game called at 1 o'clock precisely.

GEO. LINFORD, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

ALL KINDS OF STAPLE AND FANCY Envelopes manufactured by BERLIN & JONES.

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COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, Broadway, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY WONDERS IN THE WORLD.

THREE COLLOSSAL GIANTS!
THREE COLLOSSAL GIANTS!
ALL THREE SEEN TOGETHER.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
EIGHT FEET FOUR INCHES HIGH!
WEIGHS 402 POUNDS!!

The tallest and finest man ever seen.

ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA
GIANT GIRL,
GIANT GIRL,
aged 17 years, yet
EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH!

Her first appearance since her protracted illness

THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and
FULL EIGHT FEET HIGH.
THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS
ever beheld by mortal eyes.

In contrast with them are
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS
ever seen on the face of the globe.
A MERE MOLEHILL OF HUMANITY.
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, JR.,
12 years old, and only 23 inches high.

They are to be seen
AT ALL HOURS, EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
ONE WEEK MORE
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

It has been played for the last two weeks to crowded and delighted audiences, yet it must soon give place to other dramatic novelties.

The *Evening Post* says of it:—"Mr. Barnum's company plays it as well as it can be played by any theatre in the City;" that "all the characters are represented quite as well as on far more pretentious boards. The scenery is also good, and the entire play is the best really dramatic success in the annals of the old Museum."

ONE WEEK MORE, AND ONLY ONE, OF HERR ZIROM AND HIS WONDERFUL EMMELYNKA.

KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE, Consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS, producing music equal to a full orchestra.

THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES, THE MONSTER SERPENTS, GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear, ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER, EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

Hyatt Frost .... Manager.

Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NINTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF THE MATCHLESS COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS

Embracing almost every known species, and the most BEAUTIFUL OF THE KIND.

The most elegant and attractive animals living have been selected, and are on exhibition at all hours.

A MAGNIFICENT GIRAFFE,
the only one on this continent. Equally great is the
MAMMOTH WAR ELEPHANT HANNIBAL.
All Elephantdom cannot produce his equal.
TWO AFRICAN OSTRICHES,
of immense size and beautiful plumage.
THREE WHITE POLAR BEARS.
The only ones on exhibition in America.
A SOUTH AMERICAN TAPIR.
A pachydermatous Mammal, very rare in S. A.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
three months old. First ever bred in this country.
A POONAH BEAR
of remarkable agility. Second one ever imported.
A SACRED COW FROM BURMAH,
an animal held in sacred veneration by the Burmese; also, upward of two hundred other rare animals.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES
every day.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS.
NOS. 199 AND 201 BOWERY.

Performances every evening and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

FRIDAY EVENING, 15th inst.,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
BENEFIT
TO
MR. THOMAS HYER,
MR. THOMAS HYER,
when a sterling bill will be offered, introducing
A HOST OF VOLUNTARY AID,
together with the entire strength of
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE
of the establishment.

Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the different hotels. Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.

L. B. LENT .... Manager

ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
introducing
NEW AND BRILLIANT ATTRACTIONS
at nearly every performance.
THE MOST VARIED PROGRAMME
ever offered in New-York, introducing the world-renowned
Mme. LOUISE TOURNAIRE.
And the entire Mammoth Troupe will be presented
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

STODART & MORRIS,

Manufacturers of grand
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms,
No. 526 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

AT MILLET'S OLD ESTABLISHED MUSIC STORE, No. 395 Broadway, you can purchase MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS cheaper than at any other house. Orders by mail or express promptly furnished.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood Piano-Forte, of the largest and most improved scale, will be sold at a great sacrifice; full iron frame, brilliant and powerful tone, overstrung bass, &c. Apply at No. 114 2d-av., corner of 7th-st.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4. Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 111 5th-av.—Classes, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, or MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Evening Class for gentlemen, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 8 P. M.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.

DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE.—OUR STORE, NO. 55 BEEKMAN-ST., being destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst., we have REMOVED to No. 22 Platt-st., corner of Gold.

BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

THURSDAY, DEC. 14.
DOORS OPEN AT 7½ O'CLOCK.
OVERTURE COMMENCES AT 8.
Curtain rises immediately at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

TO-NIGHT,
SIXTH TIME THIS SEASON,
Sheridan Knowles' comedy of
THE LOVE CHASE.

With new and appropriate scenery, and the following cast:

Wildrake	Mr. Lester Wallack
Master Waller	Mr. Charles [illegible]
Sir William Fondlove	Mr. Mark [illegible]
Trueworth	Mr. [illegible]
Master Humphreys	Mr. Browne
Master Neville	Mr. Parkes
Lash	Mr. Williamson
Gregory	Mr. Pope
Constance	Mrs. Hoey
Widow Green	Mrs. Wilkins
Lydia	Miss Madeline Henriques
Phoebe	Miss Green
Alice	Miss Carman
Amelia	Miss Isidore Cameron
Bridesmaids	Niles, Smith, Timony, A. Smith and Le Brun

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY,
SEVENTY-EIGHTH TIME,
Mr. Lester Wallack's highly attractive play of
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS
and
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JAN. 14, 1864.

THE NEW IRISH DRAMA, written by CHAS. GAYLER, expressly for MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, The Coonie Soogah, or the Jolly Pedler, a legitimate triumph and a success without precedent in the annals of Dramatic History. Pronounced by houses crammed from parquette to ceiling, to be the best acted and most splendidly mounted drama ever presented TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

Entire new scenery, from views taken expressly in and about THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, by Hilliard, Maeder and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by M. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth.

MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.

Synopsis of New Scenery:
A Room in the House of Mrs. O'Gorman—Maeder.
Sea Gull Rook, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Grand Hall in Berrysford Castle—Maeder.
The Chimney Tops, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Giant's Gateway, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Care Taker's Hut—Maeder.
The Ladies' Chair, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
The Cascade and Devil's Basin, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
A Room in the House of Squire Maitland—Maeder.
The Giant's Marbles, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Bazaltic Cavern, Giant's Causeway—Hilliard.
Avenue to Berrysford Castle, Moonlight—Maeder.
Drawing Room in Berrysford Castle.

SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

SEVENTY-SIXTH NIGHT
Of
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
and Tom Taylor's great drama of
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
The most brilliant engagement on record.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
will be presented
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
which has achieved
THE GREATEST TRIUMPH
of any piece presented on the New-York stage.

Doors open at ¼ to 7. Commences 7½. Terminates 10½.

A CARD.

The management desires respectfully to announce, that owing to the impossibility of accommodating the vast crowds that nightly gather to witness this the most beautiful and touching drama of any time.

SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED EARLY.

The box book is open for a week in advance.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE ENGLISH OPERA
AT
NIBLO'S SALOON.

Second appearance in New-York of the HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE, FRIDAY, Jan. 15, on which occasion, will be performed Balfe's celebrated Opera,

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with the following powerful array of talent:
Madame COMTE BORCHARD,
Miss REYNOLDS,
Mr. W. CASTLE,
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. GEO. REA,
Mr. M. B. PYNE.

Powerful Chorus,
Full Orchestra,
New Dresses, Scenery, &c.
Director .... Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.

TICKETS 50 CENTS.
Reserved Seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 20, 1864.
GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance of
Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN,
assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor,
HENRY APPY, Violinist,
EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. Baker

ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline	Mme. COMTE BORCHARD
Gipsy Queen	Miss G. REIGNOLDS
Count Arnheim	Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL
Thaddeus	Mr. W. CASTLE

Seats for the Opera secured three days in advance.

MARITANA
is in rehearsal.

SKATING.

Instruction and practicing on rollers, so as to be able to skate on ice, at the SKATING GALLERY of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., extending to Broadway, corner 22d-st., daily and evenings till 9 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman $5
Season tickets for ladies 3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years 3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

LIGHT GUARD BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1864.

Tickets $3, admitting a gentleman and ladies, to be had at all the hotels and music stores.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular weekly meeting of the Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Institute in the Cooper Union. Subjects—*New Inventions and Discoveries, Manufacture of Gas, and Meteorology.* Admission free.

S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
B. GARVEY, Secretary.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—J. W. GERARD, Esq., will deliver the last lecture of the present course at Irving Hall, Irving-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th inst.: to commence at 8 o'clock.

Subject—*Egypt, and the recent Discovery of the Source of the Nile.*

A POPULAR LECTURE—BY G. W. BUNGAY, Esq., will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Free-Will Baptist Church, in 28th-st. Tickets 25 cents, solely for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

MEETINGS.

THE FIREMEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

To the Members of the New-York Fire Department—GENTLEMEN: A meeting was held at the Jefferson Market Drill-room, No. 12 Greenwich-av., on Tuesday evening, to make arrangements to receive the Second Fire Zouaves. An adjourned meeting will be held at the same place on THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. You are respectfully invited to attend. On behalf of the Executive Committee. The regiment is expected to arrive this week.

HENRY WILSON, Chairman.
CHARLES E. FINDLAY, Secretary.
WM. H. SPEAR, }
JOHN MILLAR. }

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE ANnual meeting for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the American Bible Society's House, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

JAS. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock, to take action in respect to the police of this City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

$1,000 WILL BUY THE BEST SPAN of horses in Ulster County, dark bay, 16½ hands high, kind and gentle in harness, fast travelers, sound and in good condition, and offered for sale only on account of the ill health of the owner. Further information can be obtained of Mr. JAMES BUTLER, No. 157 Bleecker-st., New-York.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

conducting an expedition for the protection of emigrants overland to the Pacific States and Territories, says the settlements have extended so far up the Snake River, on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, that the journey between the eastern and western settlements is materially shortened, and the recent establishment of military posts and camps leaves but comparatively a short distance for emigrants to travel unprotected. There was only one instance of molestation by Indians last year, from personal observation, of the mines of Boise River. Capt. CRAWFORD is satisfied they are fully equal in richness to any ever discovered in California, and he has no doubt by next June there will be within the limits of Idaho Territory a population of ten thousand.

SUPERVEILLE.

The State Department has evidence satisfactorily refuting the absurd stories recently copied by our press from European correspondents in Paris, of the appearance in France of a Monsieur SUPERVEILLE, on a political mission from the rebels, and of a treaty in negotiation between the rebels and France. The entire tone of the foreign news is improving; but new and grave difficulties are likely to occur between Japan and the Western Powers.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: JOHN A. BINGHAM, of Ohio, to be Judge-Advocate, with the rank of Major, for the Department of the Susquehanna; JOHN HAY, of Illinois, to be Assistant-Adjutant-General of volunteers, with the rank of Major; HENRY L. MOSS to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Minnesota, and ABRAM HANSON, of Wisconsin, to be Commissioner and Consul-General of the United States to the Republic of Liberia.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from the Institute of Rewards of New-York City.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Military Affairs, the bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S REPORT.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that 5,000 copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S report be printed for the use of the Senate.

COLORED MEN AND MILITARY DUTY.

On motion of Senator ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Union,) a resolution was adopted, calling on the Military Committee of the Senate to inquire whether any obstacles have been thrown into the way of egress of colored men not subject to military duty here, and if so, by whom, and by what authority of law.

RAILROAD IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company of the District of Columbia.

THE SALE OF GOLD.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Union,) introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of gold at a higher price than that paid in the regular market in the City of New-York for United States bonds, paying six per cent. in gold, except for exportation to pay debts, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That gold shall not be sold at a price higher than that paid at the regular market in the City of New-York for United States Bonds, paying six per cent. per annum interest in gold, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The foregoing section of this act shall not apply to those cases wherein merchants in the regular transaction of business, may find it necessary to purchase gold for exportation to foreign countries to pay for articles of merchandise for which they have already or may hereafter contract, or to the purchase of gold for the purpose of paying the interest as it may fall due on the bonds of the United States.

SEC. 3. Any person who shall violate any provision of this Act shall, on conviction before the District Court in the District wherein the offence was committed, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment for a period of not less than six months; and any person who shall lodge information with the United States District Attorney of the District in which the offence shall be committed, of the violation of any provision of this Act, shall be entitled to receive one-half the sum of the fine imposed.

The above bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

THE EXPULSION OF MR. DAVIS.

Mr. SUMNER moved at half-past 12 to take up Mr. WILSON'S resolution expelling Mr. DAVIS. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON said on the 5th of January that the Senator from Kentucky laid upon your table a series of seventeen resolutions, and the Senate in compliance with his request, ordered them to be printed. These resolutions were placed upon our desks, and they have been read by Senators, who have the courage to impose upon themselves a task so calculated to tax their powers of endurance. Having a reasonable degree of confidence in my own powers of endurance, I entered upon the task of reading these resolves, aimed at the President and his Cabinet, the majority in these chambers, the laws of Congress, the proclamation and orders of the Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, and of all who were clothed with authority to administer the Government. I groped through this mass of vituperative accusations with mingled emotions of indignation and pity. In this farrago of spleen and malice the Chief Magistrate, his associates and supporters are accused, arraigned, condemned. The heroes of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson, Chattanooga and fields made immortal by their endurance and valor; the heroes who rescued Kentucky—rescued even the hearth-stones of that Senator from rebel desecration—are branded as subsidized armies; and the men who, at Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend and Wagner, fought with heroic valor, are stigmatized as negro Janizaries. After hurling his accusations at the President and his supporters in the Cabinet and in the field, the Senator turns to the people of the loyal North, and calls upon them to revolt against their war leaders, take the power into their own hands and go into a National Convention to terminate the war. Should the loyal people of the United States act up to his declaration, should they be incited to revolt against the President and his constitutional advisers, and take the power in their own hands, assemble in a National Convention—a Convention unknown to the Constitution and laws—to terminate this war for the preservation of the Union, the fields of the loyal States will be reddened with the blood of civil war. He asks the Senate of the United States, with their oaths of fidelity to the Constitution recorded, to proclaim to the American people the unconstitutional, revolutionary and treasonable doctrine that they ought to revolt and assume the powers they have delegated under the Constitution of the United States to men who now fill the executive, legislative and judicial departments of the Government. In the sixteenth section he calls the bloody insurrection of the rebels "a revolt," thereby showing that he knew the meaning of this word "revolt" when he urged it as a duty upon the loyal people of the United States. The Senator must not trifle here. He must remember that this is the Senate of the United States, and not a barbecue in Kentucky. The Senators cannot fail here to comprehend the import and meaning of the words and phrases embodied in these resolutions, and they know that these are the words and phrases of statesmen, and not the idle babblings of fools. When, by the express words of his resolution, the Senator from Kentucky declares that the people of the North ought to revolt against their war leaders and take this great matter into their own hands, he must be held to have intended that they should rise in insurrection against their war-leaders, and abjure their allegiance to the Government of their country, for that is the precise import and meaning of this word "revolt" in the connection in which the Senator has used it. That the Senator from Kentucky means by the term "war leaders" the President and others subordinate to him in authority, and that the people should revolt against them, is not and cannot be open to doubt. To make good these charges of the subversion of the Constitution and laws, rights and liberties of the people, and to fire the popular heart of the North for the revolt proposed and advised to be a high duty, it is further declared in the resolutions that the President of the United States and the civil and military officers thereof may commit treason against any State whose Government is in performance of its duties under the Federal Constitution by levying war against it or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort, as resisting with an armed force the execution of its laws, or adhering to such armed force, giving it aid and comfort. That no man of the millions of the North thus invited by the Senator to revolt and take the powers of Government into their own hands may be mistaken as to the "war leaders," against whom they are told they ought to rise in insurrection, in the seventeenth resolution it is further declared that the people of the loyal States are resolved into two great parties, the Destructives and the Conservatives; the first, the Destructives, consists of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, his office-holders, contractors, and other followers. Their real objects are to perpetuate their party power, and to hold possession of the Government; to continue the aggrandizement of their leaders, both great and small, by almost countless offices and employments, by myriads of plundering contracts, and by putting up to sale the largest amount of spoils that were ever offered to market by any Government on earth. Their object is * * * to destroy or banish and strip of their property all the Pro-Slavery people, Secessionists and Anti-Secessionists, loyal and disloyal, combatants and non-combatants, and to distribute the lands of the subjugated people, as was done by the Roman conquerors, to their own countrymen; also, to enslave the white man by trampling under foot the laws and the Constitution of the United States and the States by the power of his subsidized army, and lest it should falter, by hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries, organized for that purpose by the Secretary of War and the Adjutant-General. But, says the Senator, verily, the people ought to revolt against the President and his followers, because he has thus suppressed the freedom of elections in Delaware, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky; because his object is backed by a subsidized army and hundreds of thousands of negro janizaries to perpetuate his power. If the Senate should pass these resolutions, as the Senator from Kentucky proposes it shall do, can any man doubt that the Senators voting for their passage would, before God and their country, be guilty of inciting, or attempting to incite, the people to revolt against their duly chosen President and the executive officers duly clothed with authority under him? The Senate ought not, in my judgment, to tolerate for a day or for an hour, in this chamber any man who dares thus to betray the high trust of the people. The Senate of the United States, in this "dark and troubled night" of our history, owes it to the country, whose Constitution it has sworn to support, to see that projects of conspiracy against the constituted authorities shall not be thrust upon it by its own members. In other days these chambers rang with menaces of disunion and civil war. The men who uttered these words of meditated treason told the people of the South what the Senator from Kentucky now tells the people of the North, that they ought to revolt against the Government and take the matter into their own hands. Under the lead of these rebel chiefs, whose treasonable words once rang through these halls of legislation, the people of the South did revolt against the Government, and took the power into their own hands, and plunged the nation into the crimes and horrors of civil war. Who among us does not now regret that the Senate of the United States did not hurl headlong from this chamber those rebel chiefs, even as the rebel angels were hurled from the battlements of Heaven. But these disloyal leaders, these champions of the slavemongers, whose hearts were swelling with treason, never made in the Senate a proposition so unconstitutional and revolutionary, treasonable and wicked, as is this proposition of the Senator from Kentucky. How sublime a thing it would be in this crisis of our country for the Senate of the United States to rise to the heights of stern and lofty duty, and cast out one who has dared tell a loyal people to revolt against their Government, and take its power into their own hands. Such an act of avenging patriotism would fire the loyal heart of America, silence the mutterings of treason, and nerve the arms of the heroes who are battling and bleeding for the unity of the Republic.

Mr. DOOLITTLE thought it would be desirable, before coming to a vote, to hear the Senator from Kentucky. After that he hoped the resolution would be referred to a Committee.

Mr. DAVIS was ready on this or any other occasion, to submit to the judgment of the Senate. It was not for him to suggest what course should be taken. It was a grave question, but he was now prepared to reply to Mr. WILSON. He would ask for the reading of his resolutions, upon which the Senator had arraigned him.

The resolutions were read.

Mr. DAVIS had not anticipated this movement. It was a spring upon the Senate to his surprise. He had considered his resolutions well, and they had his definite approval. The jaundiced narrow mind of the Senator from Massachusetts was wholly unprepared to interpret them. His heart and his mind totally disqualified him for the task. He entered his solemn protest against the Senator's version, and asked candid sensible Senators to consider them for themselves. He denied that he had said that the army had been subsidized by the President, and that the heroes of our battle-fields were maligned. What he said was that if the present Executive indorses the schemes alluded to in his resolutions, these leaders, in the event of the failure to reach their conclusions, to effect their nefarious and treasonable objects would throw themselves back upon the armed power of the Government, against the lords of the land. He stood up for his resolutions, and intended to abide its fate. He would read the fifth and fourteenth, and the section twelve, upon which the learned erudite and patriotic Senator bases his indictment. His resolutions only proposed to institute a plain and frank investigation of the measures of the Administration, and he intended to continue such investigations until the Senate expelled him; and if the Senate should do that, he had a higher mission as an American Senator and freeman born under the Constitution, which he had imbibed in his infancy and cherished in manhood. He would go home among the people of his loved native Kentucky, and raise the cry of oppression, tyranny, usurpation and revolution against the faithless men who have charge of the Government. We had fallen on evil times indeed. We have a great rebellion—second only in importance to that when Lucifer was thrown from Heaven. We have in this Administration of the Government, in all the departments, men who are sworn to support and defend the Constitution, not for the power it confers upon them, but for the liberties it gives to the people, recreant to their high trust, and by the abuse of power, both civic and military, trying to subvert that Constitution and the proper liberty it secures to the citizen; and yet any man having the audacity to question the wisdom and constitutionality of the policy of the Administration is branded as disloyal. We have had great men in the past—the founders of the Government were great—wise men and patriots. When he desired to learn their principles of government, he went to the noble fountain of political knowledge established by them. Such men as the Senator from Massachusetts only perform the base office of muddying the fountain. He is not fit for any other work. On this subject, Mr. WEBSTER held that it was the "undoubted right of legislators to scan the acts of public men," that this right was as undoubted as the right of breathing or walking the earth. It is the last right that he would abandon. He would exercise it at all hazards. At an humble distance and in his feeble way, he intended to follow the great expounder of the Constitution. The Senator from Massachusetts seems to have installed himself as a sort of overseer of this body, and he was not surprised at the dictatorial manner in which he bustled about administering rebukes in this and in the other House. He had persuaded himself that he is the Government, and is particularly assured that he is the Senate, at least the largest and most important part of it. [Laughter.] But I don't think there is a person in or out of the Senate who hugs such a delusion to his breast except himself. [Laughter.] He would read the resolution of the learned Senator, this able man, who distinctly understands everything in jurisprudence, administration and of war matters in the field, to expel him. If the Senator had power commensurate with his purpose, it would have been done, but he thanked his stars there were juster, wiser, abler, more patriotic men in the Senate and the country than the Senator. If there were not, God save the mark, the country would soon go to ruin. How long did the Senator sit under the treasonable utterances of leaders with the rebellion three years ago, at the time he was engaged in his avocation at home. He occasionally adverted to the debates in the Senate, and read the treasonable effusions of the band of traitors who had organized the rebellion. He read the avowal of TOOMBS that he was a rebel, and the world never saw a letter to the declaration of the audacious MASON that he owed no allegiance to the Government, and to WIGFALL and others in their treasonable utterances. All this was done in the presence of the just, pure, courageous, patriotic Senator, who remained as dumb as a fish. [Laughter.] There was the chance for the display of the moral and physical courage of the Senator. When he read these declarations, his blood boiled in his veins, and had he been present he dared say he would not have kept silent like the Senator from Massachusetts. Now the Senator has a majority here, backed up by hundreds of thousands of soldiers and officers, who hold their places at the will of the Power at the other end of the avenue, who, when they are ordered to do the bidding of that Power, do it or suffer incarceration, Court-martial or death. The Senator was so all-sufficient, self-sufficient and insufficient, [laughter,] that he did not consult with a single individual. He wanted all the glory. [Laughter.] He calls the proposition for a convention treason. He was told the Senator boasted that he was the successor of WEBSTER. Ye gods! What a succession! [Laughter.] The Senator is afraid it will stop the war. There is where the shoe pinches. He does not want the war to be stopped till the rebels should have submitted to the Constitution and laws of the United States. He would not prove recreant to the Government, but would support those who were administering it, however incompetent he deemed them. The grand purpose of the Senator was to carry on the war for the destruction of Slavery, and to pervert the war power and all other powers of the Government to this end. He asked the Senator if the rebels in the Southern States were to offer to come back with their rights under the Constitution, save where it forfeits to them their rights for their rebellious action, would he agree that they should come back? The Senator is silent, but his heart answers the question. There is no Senator but what knows that he is more devoted to the destruction of Slavery than to the vindication of the laws in the seceded States. He would sweep away the Constitution and State laws to abolish Slavery in violation of his oath as a Senator; and yet to hear him prate of loyalty one would think that there was no loyalty in the United States besides his. He (Mr. DAVIS,) assumed that if a Convention of all the States were called together, and should resolve to do away with the Government, that they had the right and power to do it. He was opposed, of course, to any such exercise of power as a practical thing. He considered this compact a political partnership.

Mr. HOWARD would inquire if the Senator held that such a Convention would have the right to abolish the present Government and establish another, and from what source it derived the right. Does it arise from the Constitution?

Mr. DAVIS said that while opposed to such a course as an abstract proposition, the majority of the States had a right to meet together in convention and do away the best Government on earth. This political partnership could be canceled by the consent of the partners. I ask that the people of all the States go into convention to take this cruel war into their hands, and close the bleeding wounds of the nation, reconstructing it upon the principles of compromise and liberty upon which WASHINGTON and his associates acted.

It was the Senator's intention to put him in a state of suspension here like Mahommed's coffin between Heaven and earth. [Laughter.] He was in durance, and any durance the Senator would establish was vile enough in God's name. [Laughter.] He was for the prosecution of the war to any honorable peace, but would prefer that it should close by the peaceable submission of those in rebellion.

Mr. DAVIS continued at great length to refer to the course of Massachusetts in Shay's rebellion, in the war of 1812, in the Mexican war, and in her resistance to the Fugitive Slave Act. He referred to a speech of the Senator from Massachusetts during the Kansas trouble, in which the North is called upon to come forth and overthrow the slave propagandists. His language was stronger than mine, and yet he has the audacity to introduce a resolution to expel me for using language less significant and less subversive than his. In 1858 the pestilent State of Massachusetts had passed a law annulling the Fugitive Slave law; she was covered all over with treason in 1812. I had not been in this body but a few days before I received an anonymous letter in relation to the Senator, accusing the Senator of selling a sutlership for one-half of the profits. He did not believe it then, nor did he now; but the revelations in regard to plunder are so startling [illegible] he did not know what to believe.

Mr. WILSON replied to the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky. He would not, he said, attempt to follow the Senator in his rambling incoherent speech of three hours, so full of indecency, treason and falsehood. He explained in full his connection with his regiment, the Twenty-second Massachusetts, and denied in toto the charges contained in the anonymous letter mentioned by Mr. DAVIS. The sutlership was not given out until he had left the regiment. He had spent $800 in raising the regiment, of which he has never asked a cent. He considered it a privilege to have made this small contribution to his country's cause. He believed that the Senator's course would be condemned by his own people. Gallant and brave old Kentucky is rising with the rest of the country in sentiment. The Senator talks of the action of the Massachusetts Legislature on the Fugitive Slave Act. He loves to linger around the system of tyranny. Massachusetts only desired to protect her own citizens, and if a dispute or conflict of authority arose, to have it adjudicated in the proper tribunals. Massachusetts, [during all the questions that have arisen during the last twenty years, has occupied a position that will command the respect of the Christian world. The Senator acknowledges this revolutionary scheme was revolutionary. He had heard JEFFERSON DAVIS, with that clear and concise language of his which extorted the admiration of his enemies, support the doctrines of CALHOUN. He had heard blustering TOOMBS, the malignant CLAY, the plausible BENJAMIN, but we would search in vain in the journals of the Senate for words so treasonable as the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky. He knows the meaning of the word revolt, for he calls the rebellion of JEFFERSON DAVIS a revolt, when it is no more a revolt than that of GARRETT DAVIS.

At 4½ o'clock the Senate adjourned, without action on the resolutions.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

THE DELEGATE FROM DAKOTAH.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution admitting WILLIAM JANE to a seat as delegate from Dakotah—this not to damage the rights of the contestants. It lies over.

THE CONFISCATION OF REBEL PROPERTY.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a joint resolution to amend the joint resolution explanatory of the act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion, confiscate estates and other purposes, approved July, 1862. It says that no punishment or proceedings under any act shall be construed to work forfeiture of estate, excepting during the lifetime of the offender, in accordance with section three, article third, of the Constitution of the United States, provided no other public warning or proclamation, under the act of July 17, 1862, is or shall be required than the proclamation of the 25th of July, 1862, which proclamation, so made, shall be received and held sufficient in all cases now pending, or which may hereafter arise.

On the question being taken, the proviso, or latter part of the above, was agreed to—77 against 54.

Mr. WILSON explained the object of the resolution reported by him, which was to make it conform to a provision of the Constitution. It was not proposed to determine by legislation whether forfeiture shall be in fee or simple during the lifetime of the offender. The whole question was left to the Courts.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.)—Does the gentleman propose to press this resolution to a vote, without affording an opportunity for discussion?

Mr. WILSON—I desire to have action on its passage to-day.

Mr. COX—You can't have it.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, (Union)—By what authority do you make that assertion?

Mr. COX—By authority of the rules.

Mr. WASHBURNE—We shall see.

Mr. COX—This hasty action strikes at the organic law.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, (Dem.,) argued to show that the President in approving the Confiscation Act, and the explanatory resolution heretofore passed, regarded them as, in fact, but one act, and therefore signed both. The President, in his message at that time, said any attempt to make treason work a complete forfeiture of the estate would be unconstitutional. It were better to leave untouched the law as it now stood. He was for suppressing rebellion by all the means in our power, and hoped to see our people living peaceably under a united Government; but it seemed to him that toward the mass of people South we should hold out inducements to desert secession leaders and come back under the Constitution and laws. One of the encouragements should be not to take away the right of the children to inherit the estates forfeited during the lifetime of the offenders.

Mr. WILSON moved to recommit the resolution to the Judiciary Committee, when

The House proceeded to other business.

Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union) made a speech on the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to declare the absolute forfeiture of the property of traitors. He took the position that Congress had such power, and fortified his argument by a review of the law of treason in England down to the adoption of the Constitution, and the reason and true construction of the clause conferring this power in Congress.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Second Auditor to report the character of the expenses—whether the militia were called out by the Governor for the defence of Pennsylvania, &c., the information being necessary preliminary to action on the pending bill to reimburse that State for expenses incurred.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, that bill was postponed till Tuesday.

PERTAINING TO PROVOST-MARSHALS.

Mr. COFFROTH, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) introduced a bill compelling Provost-Marshals in each Congressional District to hold their examinations at the county town. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TERM OF SERVICE.

On motion of AMOS MYERS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Enrollment Act, so as to make the term of service one year, leaving the commutation law as it now stands.

MILITARY REPORTS.

Mr. BALDWIN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Printing Committee, reported in favor of printing ten thousand extra copies of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S and of Gen. GRANT'S reports. Agreed to.

GRANTS OF LANDS TO STATES.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Territories, directing inquiry as to the expediency of extending the time for States and territories to accept the grants of lands under the Agricultural College Act.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to enable the President to carry into immediate execution the proclamation of Jan. 1, 1863, and prohibiting the holding of certain persons as slaves in certain States designated.

THE IRON-CLADS.

Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, (Union,) reported back from the Committee on Naval Affairs, a resolution, which was passed, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for certain reports showing the service and efficiency of iron-clads, as exhibited in former engagements, with a view to intelligent legislation on the subject.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Select Committee on Emancipation reported a bill to establish a Bureau for Freedman's Affairs.

The consideration of the bill was postponed till next Wednesday.

SMALL-POX IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. STEELE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said a resolution was adopted several days ago, instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire and report relative to the prevalence of small-pox. That Committee had had several sittings and had investigated the subject to a considerable extent. As a member of the Sub-Committee, he stated there was no occasion for unusual alarm, and that the accommodations in the hospitals are ample.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) inquired whether small-pox was not prevailing largely?

Mr. STEELE repeated that there was no reason for unusual alarm; extraordinary efforts having been made to take care of those suffering from that disease.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the President's Annual Message, when

Mr. YEAMAN, of Kentucky, (Border State Union,) expressed his views. Though he differed from the President in some of the details of his plan for reconstruction, he was gratified with the suggestion in the Message that the plan of the President did not exclude the adoption of any other. The fact was admitted at last, that it was a political question. The matters of emancipation and confiscation must be left to the judicial tribunals. He denied that a State could be in rebellion, though persons in a State might be, and his effort was to endeavor to assist in restoring the Government. We have not to reorganize it. He, as he had declared in resolutions recently offered, was for putting down the rebellion and insurrection by force of arms, and that insurrection and rebellion did not work forfeiture of the rights of loyal persons. He was in favor of encouraging the loyal people to resume the functions of loyal States. The ordinances of secession are void. In behalf of Kentucky and the Border States, he would say, with all deference to other gentlemen, that they are to-day the most unconditional Union on the continent, and this he could show. One party would have the Union only in their theories of State sovereignty. They may have their theories if they leave us the Union and Government. Another party would have the Union with Slavery, and another would have the Union without Slavery. But we are for the Union and the Government under the Constitution.

The Committee then rose.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

On motion of Mr. NOBLE, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on paper.

ENGINEER ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to promote the efficiency of mechanical engineers.

FRAUDS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution, setting forth that frauds have been charged against army officers and others furnishing supplies, and providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine into the contracts made during the present war, and the subject generally, including the question whether any of the offenders have been brought to trial.

Objection was made to the introduction of the proposition.

The House then adjourned.

Meeting of the Board of Education.

At a meeting of the Board of Education, held last evening, on motion of Mr. JAMES L. MILLER, Mr. JAMES M. TUTHILL took the chair.

A quorum being present, the Board proceeded to the election of President. Mr. BRENNAN, of the Sixth Ward, and Mr. BOGERT, of the Ninth, were appointed tellers. The vote being announced, Mr. JAMES M. MCLEAN was declared unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

The President being conducted to the Chair, delivered an address acknowledging the honor conferred on him in being selected to preside over the deliberations of the Board. During his remarks he said:

The amount appropriated for the support of schools in the City during the year 1863, was	$1,450,000
Amount expended and liabilities	1,605,835
Leaving to be paid this year	$155,835

The whole number of pupils taught during 1863, in the schools under the control of the Board of Education, and in the Corporate Schools that participate in the school moneys, is as follows:

Ward Schools.	
Grammar Schools for Boys	27,826
Grammar Schools for Girls	24,943
Primary Schools for Boys and Girls	115,548
Evening Schools.	
Male Departments	12,069
Female Departments	6,413
Free Academy	673
Colored Schools	2,322
Corporate Schools	11,310
Making a total of	201,124

The number of instructors employed (Corporate Schools excepted) was follows:

	Males.	Females.
Free Academy	30	—
Ward Schools (including teachers of special subjects)	375	1,806
Evening Schools	103	286
Total	513	2,092
Janitors.		
Ward Schools		108
Evening Schools		40

The value of property, real and personal, under the control of the Board and School Trustees exceeds $3,500,000. The real estate is worth more than two-thirds of that amount, the title to which is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.

The estimate of the amount required to support the schools during 1864, made by the Board of Education in November last, pursuant to the requirements of sections 3, 14, 15, and 16 of the School Law, was	$1,787,000
Excess of 1863	155,835
Leaving an available balance for 1864, of	$1,631,165

At the conclusion of the President's address the vote for Clerk was taken, which resulted in the election of Mr. THOMAS BOESE, who for several years has filled the office with great credit. The following gentlemen were then put in nomination and elected:

For Executive Committee on Free Academy—James L. Miller, John N. Hayward, James M. Tuthill, Samuel B. H. Vance, John Hayes, Washington Murray, William Hitchman.

For Finance Committee—Orlando P. Smith, Timothy Brennan, Jeremiah Welch, Samuel J. Montgomery, Jacob C. Bogert.

After the election of the Committees, seats were assigned the members by ballot by Wards.

Communications were then in order, a large number of which were received and referred to the appropriate Committees.

In the matter of the requested resignation of CHARLES G. SHAVER, of the Thirteenth Ward, the following communication was received:

BOARD OF SCHOOL-OFFICERS, THIRTEENTH WARD,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1864.

Herewith we forward preamble and resolutions, unanimously adopted this evening by the body we represent, and also, in compliance with the instructions contained therein, a recommendation made in the report of a Committee of Investigation, formed for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the conduct of a teacher in the employ of this Board.

Respectfully, JAMES H. TOOKER, Chairman.
ROBERT FAIR, Secretary.

[Copy.]

Your Committee respectfully represent and urge the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Mr. CHARLES G. SHAVER, a member of this Board and representing the Thirteenth Ward in the Board of Education, be and is hereby requested to resign, said resignation to take immediate effect.

WM GARDNER,
JOHN MARTIN,
FRED. HOLSTEIN,
FRANCIS COAN,
JOSEPH TOOKER.

Whereas, At the last meeting of this body, CHARLES G. SHAVER, a member hereof, and representative of the Thirteenth Ward in the Board of Education, was almost unanimously requested to resign his position for conduct prejudicial to the interests of the schools under our care, and reflecting seriously upon the good name and dignity of the body; and

Whereas, Said CHARLES G. SHAVER, notwithstanding satisfaction on our part, (so lenient, in consideration of the offence given, yet suggestively severe to a man with a high sense of honor,) has the audacity to present himself here to-night and take part in our proceedings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the recommendation contained in the report of the Committee of Investigation, read at the last meeting of this body, relative to Mr. SHAVER, be forwarded to the General Board of Education, for their consideration.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions, duly attached, be also forwarded to said General body, and a copy thereof entered on our minutes.

JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Chairman.
ROBERT FAIR, Secretary.

On motion, the above communication was referred to a Special Committee of Five. The President appointed the following named gentlemen to constitute said Committee: Messrs. Dupignac, Brennan, Bogert, West and Vance. On motion the meeting adjourned.

"RISE AND FALL OF REPUBLICS."—The lecture by E. P. BELDEN, Esq.—the correspondence in relation to which we publish—is well suited to the present state of things, and will, we doubt not, be heard by a full house.

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds, Pulmonary and Asthma Disorders, have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, and have received testimonials from eminent men who have used them.

[Advertisement.]

INSTRUCTIONS IN PRACTICAL PHRENOLOGY.—A private class, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for Tuesday and Friday evenings, is now forming, and will meet for the first time on the 19th of January. For particulars, inquire of FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends for ever parted? The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT MORAL ELEPHANT ILLUSTRATED, &C.—A highly interesting, exciting and intellectual feast will be furnished in the New-York *Illustrated News* of this week, both in illustrations and reading matter.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Parana, from Montevideo—Messrs. Arthur Terry, Henry B. Jackson, Charles Kyle.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda—Mr. Goodhue, Dr. Jackson, Mr. McCaffrey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 23	Sun sets	4 55	Moon sets	11 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 13	Gov. Island	12 02	Hell Gate	1 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 13.

Cleared.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Panama, D. B. Allen.

Brig Pronto, (Span.,) Manshing, Montevideo, ——.

Schooners Fountain, Davis, Fall River, E. H. Kallomer; Cyprus, Elliott, Boston, T. M. Mayhew; Pallas, Boxton, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; H. E. Leggett, Gibson, York River, F. J. Campbell; Nautilus, Pillsbury, Washington, W. S. Brown & Co.; Matanzas, Hutchinson, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Julia Newell, Mott, Boston, G. L. Hatch.

Arrived.

Ship Alice Ball, (of Boston,) Ross, Liverpool 42 ds., with coal and salt to master. Has experienced strong westerly weather first part of the passage.

Ship Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Boysen, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. and 4?6 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye.

Ship Evening Star, (of Portland,) Robinson, New-Orleans 15 ds., in ballast to Trask & Dearborn.

Ship Chace, Edwards, New-Orleans 16 ds., with mdse. to Geo. Bulkley.

Ship Parana, (Argen.,) Langston, Montevideo Nov. 12, with hides, etc., to W. W. De Forrest & Co.

Bark Princess Alexandra, (Dan., of St. Croix,) Dante, St. Thomas Dec. 24, and Turks Island Jan. 1, with salt, etc., to Roche, Bros. & Coffee. Dec. 31, 180 miles eastward of Turks Island, saw a schooner with a signal of distress flying; boarded her, and found her to be the Br. schr. Melrose, of Windsor, N. S., Capt. Blanch, from St. Domingo City for New-York, with Captain and all the crew sick, and in want of a navigator; put the first mate of the P. A. on board, with instructions to go to Turks Island. The P. A. lay in that port five days, but saw nothing of her.

Bark Zingarella, Stevens, of and from Balize, Hond., Dec. 27, with logwood and cotton to F. Alexandre & Sons. Dec. 21, off Antonio, passed a bark strg. S., supposed to be the Winifred, hence for Balize. Jan. 6, off Hatteras, lost foresail, split fore and main staysail. Has had heavy N. and N. W. gales from Hatteras.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, of and from Balize, Hond., Dec. 21, with logwood to Josiah Jex.

Bark Gluckauf, (Prus.,) Riedel, Rio Janeiro Nov. 17, with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Ada Carter, (of Portland,) Kenny, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar, etc., to Miller & Houghton. Dec. 28, saw a brig going in showing a red flag with a white cross.

Brig Nautilus, (Lubeck,) Steffen, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son.

Brig San Juan, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Binetiago, Tobasco, with logwood, etc., to F. Alexandre & Son. In Tobasco Passage passed a schooner bound in, showing numbers 2, 2, 8, 3.

Brig Wm. M. Dodge, (of London,) Anderson, Pernambuco Dec. 11, with hides to H. H. Swift.

Brig Tiger, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lynch, St. Martin's 22 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Brig Henrietta, (of Bermuda,) Hodson, Bermuda 12 ds., with salt to McColl & Frith.

Brig Maine, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Jarvis, Havana Jan. 3, in ballast to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig F. J. King, Doane, St. Thomas Dec. 26, via Salt Cay, T. I., Jan. 2, with salt to R. H. Post.

Schr. James P. Burroughs, (of Balize, Hond.,) Brown, Ruatan 21 ds., with cocoa nuts, etc., to James Bishop & Co. Dec. 28, off Carrysfort Reef, was boarded from U. S. gunboat Tioga, cruising.

Schr. Alba, Stacey, New-Orleans 23 ds., with mdse. to E. S. Powell.

Schr. R. C. A. Ward, (3-masted,) Edwards, Port Royal, S. C., 14 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Albert (of Nassau,) Knowles, Nassau 10 ds., with cotton, etc., to Darrell & Co.

Schr. Cornelius, Johnson, Accomac 3 ds., with wood.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Below.

Ship Banshee, from Matamoras, 39 days.
Bark Anna & Bertha, from Newcastle.
Also, one bark and two brigs, unknown.

Sailed.

Jan. 12—Steamship Roanoke.
Ship Friederich.
Barks Magdalena, Margaretta, (Ital.)
Brigs Sophie, (Nor.,) Avosetta, (Br.)
Schooners Frederick, (Br.,) Myrtle, (Br.,) Bloomer, C. M. Nevens.
Jan. 13—Steamship Persia, (Br.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 13—Arr. schrs. Elvira A. Conant, Mansanilla; Fleet Wing, Jeremie. Below—Ship Harrisburgh, from Vera Cruz.

Also arr. schr. Henrietta, Turks Island. Below—Ship Berkshire, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Active, recently sunk on Oyster Island, was towed away to-day for repairs. She has sustained but little damage.

The U. S. steamer Vicksburgh, recently stationed at the Narrows as a guard-boat, has been relieved by the Kensington.

The schr Oasis, of Halifax, N. S., Wilson, from Anguilla for New-York, with a cargo of salt, struck on Rockaway, L. I., on the night of the 9th inst., and still remains there. She has bilged. Cargo total loss. Captain and crew arrived at this City yesterday.

Spoken, &c.

Flora Southard—ship, from Cardiff for Boston, Dec. 20, lat. 47, lon. 40.

N. S. Boynton—schr., hence for Port Royal, Jan. 6, off Hatteras.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Nov. 12, ship Statesman, Nichols, for New-York; Hayes, Upton, for the Pacific, both ballasting; bark Corniola, Hopkins, for the Cape of Good Hope, ready—would sail soon.

At Sagua, Dec. 28, bark Laura, wtg.; brigs Ceres, (Br.,) dischg.; Eliza Ann, Herrick, do.; Cyclone, Rust, wtg.; schr Hattie Ross, dischg.

At St. Martin's, Dec. 22, brig Ranger, for New-York next day.

At St. Thomas, Dec. 26, brig Monica, for Holmes' Hole next day.

At Pernambuco, Dec. 11, bark Imperador, from Philadelphia, arr. Dec. 10.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE

This ingenious combination of a METALLIC CASE contains PIPE, STEM, MATCHES and CLEANER, with a handsome TOBACCO POUCH, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its UTILITY, COMFORT and ECONOMY for ALL SMOKERS, at HOME or ABROAD. For the ARMY and NAVY it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift* to *friends* nothing could be more acceptable. SKATERS will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the CASE, and larger for the general Trade. SMOKERS, DEALERS and SUTLERS are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All ORDERS promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 429 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

BALLOU'S
Patented
French Yoke
SHIRTS.
Warranted to FIT, and to be
CHEAPER
for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.
Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N.-Y.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcareous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children.*

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow

IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.

In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.

See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE.

It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.

Thousands upon thousands who have been the

VICTIMS OF QUACKS,

and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,

PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing

IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.

This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.

CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu;
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.

Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.

Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
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GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.